HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,322—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7203		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7983		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	6364	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	6,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guiconnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMBRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. [illegible]

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,537	6th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,093	8th Dec. 1904
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*†GISELLA	G. Damianovich.	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhio at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,500	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)—Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea, Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Reduced Fares on single ticket granted to Families, Railway Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,089	1st Nov.	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th ,,	,,
ARABIA	G. Read	3,558	1st Dec.	,,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th ,,	,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.F.R.	5,124	3rd Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J. W Shanklin	3,611	19th ,,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs.	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE,)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Modowa Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNER

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. FRESH ITALIAN APPLES, from 8 ans. to Re. 1 per Doz.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and INDIVIDUALS intending to REOCCUPY LAND at the COLABA COTTON GREEN, for the Season 1904-05 are requested to kindly take up the Plots required by them and pay the Season Ground Rent due on same by the 8th November next. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 8th November, 1904, any Plots not reoccupied and paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants offering.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i.e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1961 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will as mentioned below :—

5,000	Bonds of Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	,, ,,	500	,, = ,,	3,00,000
300	,, ,,	1,000	,, = ,,	3,00,000
75	,, ,,	2,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
20	,, ,,	5,000	,, = ,,	1,00,000
15	,, ,,	10,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
6,010	Bonds.		=	Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—:

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;
(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;
(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant ;
(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 1905, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dawan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February, 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LAKHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

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22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers, LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC
PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld. Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
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ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin,

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ...	...	...	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 29.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-16	=	+ 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	+ 1-1
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7-3	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 5-1	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	58 3-8	=	+ 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25'11	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20'35 1-2	=	do
New York Demand.....	4'86 3-4	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent	= do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	3	per cent	= do
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills	3 1-3	per cent	= do
6 months, sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	per cent	= do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-8	per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 3-4	per cent	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 1-16 S.-D. firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-12 sellers

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-8 N.-D. sellers } quiet
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers } quiet
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D., sellers } quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 30 5-8 N.-D., sellers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 3 8 N.-D., sellers easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1 2

ARRIVAL—
Steamer Stanley Hall

In **Liverpool**—Cotton Market closed quiet Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5 0-2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown nil. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 13,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'23	5'21	5'22
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'23	5'24	5'25
—2	—2	—2
April.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5'27	5'28	5'28
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports	64,000
Do. last year	75,000
Exports to Great Britain	4','00
Do. do Continent	11,000
In New York—	
Spot.....	10'00 + 5
Futures, month of December.....	9'71 + 6
Do. do. March	9'99 + 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot.....	9 9-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of Jan.....	9'67 + 2
Do. do. April.....	9'87 + 4
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Stock in Liverpool	303,000
Do London	14,000
Total visible supply	2,700,000 + 25',000
Do do East Indian ...	109,'00
Quantity in sight	3,530,000 + 550,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 29th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,877 bales.
Wheat	16,616 cwts.
Linseed	2,825 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	2'70 "
Gingellyseed.....	2,211 "
Poppyseed.....	977 "
Groundnuts	161 "
Castorseed	2,972 "
Rice	3,772 "
Myrabollam?	40 "
Cutsonseed	6,203 "
Mowrasseed	1,657 "
Gram	2,417 "
Joowar	2,4 6 "
Maize	223 "

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 31.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	Is 4 1-16d.		
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d.	to	3-32d,
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight	D. A.	Is. 4 1-4d.	
Do 6 dc do	Is. 4 3-8d.		
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-2		
Marks 8 do do	138 1-4		
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2		
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2		
Japan 30 do do	148		

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-5
1st Settlement ...30th November	97'5
Money Market,—Tone steady.	

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April			3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	13th October	5	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 21 lakhs up.

The Seeds and Wheat markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales .....bales		7,000
Imports	do.	3,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'25	5'23	5'24
+2	+2	+2
Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
5'25	5'26	5'28
+2	+2	+2
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
5'29	5'30	5'30
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market, to-day, has been quiet and quotations for Bengals, ready and forward, are about Rs. 2 lower. Other descriptions are unchanged. The business reported is on a limited scale.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	210	198	...	25	Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	208	191	...	25	Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	239	229	...		Oct.
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	225	...	...	25	Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	220	214	25	Dec.
Do. do. ...	...	216	210	25	Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. }	227	...	...	25	do.
Akola do. do. do.					
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	229	...	...		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	232	...	...		do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	256	...	...	1 to 25	Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	243	15 to 25		do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	...	223	217	25	Dec
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	219	213	25	Jan
Bengal (M. G.)	239	229	...		Oct
Do	220	210	...	25	Nov
Do.	212	202	...	25	Dec.
Do.	210	200	...	25	Jan.
Sind Punjab...	220	210	...	25	Nov
Do.	212	202	...	25	Dec.
Do.	210	200	...	25	Jan.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet.
Good Bhowaggur	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	23 7-8

The sum of about £150,000 for Egypt has been with drawn from the Bank of England.

PROGRESS OF GERMAN CHAMPAGNE.

France has had to record with regret a decrease in her export of champagne during 1903 04. Twenty-one thousand and eighty-five bottles were shipped from the champagne country to other less favored lands, but that was one million and a half bottles fewer than the season before. In France, the chief reason for this retrograde step is found in the development of the German champagne industry, which supplies not only the home market, but sends abroad one and a half million bottles of sparkling wine. From the 14th of June 1900, the German customs regulation came into force, whereby the duty on French sparkling wines rose from 80 to 120 marks per 100 kilogrammes. When it was proposed to raise the French duty on German beer, the German Government, by a law passed in May 1902, imposed a corkage tax of half a mark on every bottle which gave a still greater advantage to the German sparkling-wine industry. The French manufacturers could be still further penalised, seeing that the rule of May 1902 empowered the "Bundesrath" to impose a tax, on every foreign, and specially on French wine imported, which, transformed into sparkling wine, should be then exported by Germany to other countries. This duty the "Bundesrath" has, however, not yet seen fit to impose. The old established French champagne industry produces thirty-million bottles yearly, and the much younger German industry has already reached an output of ten millions. The great energy, added to cheapness of production, which distinguishes the German business, will very probably have a further injurious effect on the French wine maker.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

LIMJE E—October 30, Bai Pirojbai, widow of the late Mr. Dady Manecksjee Limjee aged 57. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—At Ernakulam the wife of F S Davies of a son.
STEVENSON—October 25, at Bareilly the wife of J G Stevenson, of a daughter.
SCUDDER—October 17, at Madanapalle, the wife of the Rev Henry J Scudder, of the American Arcot Mission, of a daughter

DEATH.

WYNN—October 28, at Bangalore, Captain T Wynn (Retired), aged 63 years and 11 months.

	Rs. a.
LILACINE, ... For wounds, bruises, mosquito bites, &c.	1 0
SICILIAN DEPILATORY, ... For removing superfluous hair.	1 8
ECLIPSE HAIR DESTROYER ..... A cheap Hair Destroyer.	0 4
RINGWORM OINTMENT..... In mud pots, cures promptly.	0 8
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR..... Phosphorus Nerve Tonic. Very powerful.	3 0
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR TABLETS ..... The above in tablet form.	1 0
INDIAN ASTHMA CURE ..... Gives prompt relief. The fumes are inhaled.	2 0
ASTHMATONES ..... From the receipt of a specialist.	1 8
PULMOTONES..... For coughs and colds. Receipt on bottle.	1 8
SAVOURY EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL ..... A perfect emulsion. Easy to take.	1 0
PETROLEUM PECTORAL EMULSION ... Taken when Cod Liver Oil cannot be borne.	1 0
PAPARIDINE ..... For dyspepsia, torpid liver and constipation.	2 0
PAPARIDINE TABLETS .....Re. 1 and The above in tablet form.	2 0
EPILCURE ..... The great cure for Epilepsy.	1 8
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... A perfect Dentifrice.	1 4
FEVER AND AGUE MIXTURE..... For all kinds of Fever and Ague.	0 8

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water 4-27m., 4-44n. Low water, 11 3m., 10-32a. Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 this evening.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Mr. T. Cassels, son of Mr. H. Cassels, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, has succeeded in obtaining the L. R. C. P., and M. R. C. S. diplomas of the Edinburgh University. Mr. Cassels passed the L. M. S. of the Bombay University carrying off the Gold Medal for Medical Jurisprudence.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The plague has now disappeared at Dhrangadhra, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. A Khoja together, with two Khoja women, are being prosecuted at Wadhwan Camp on a charge of having murdered a girl aged 10 years for the sake of jewels worth not more than Rs. 10. The accused have confessed that they enticed the girl into their house by means of sweetmeats and then strangled her. They are gamblers.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Luximon Rama aged thirty, a servant in the employ of Ahmed Haji Kassum Kadwani, at Bhindy Bazaar, climbed up the waste-water pipe of his master's house to cleanse it on Saturday afternoon. While at the top of the pipe, he accidentally slipped and fell down on the pavement below, sustaining serious injuries to his head and body. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYA VARDHAK MANDALL.—An election meeting was held under the auspices of the K. B. A. V. Mandali on Sunday afternoon in the Kitte Bhandari Hall at Dargauvi. Mr. D. B. Padval presided. Six boys read their essays on education. Prizes of small sums of rupees were given to the successful and other students also as an encouragement. Donations of Rs. 10 and books from Messrs. S. V. Keer, contractor, and V. B. Mahadeshivar respectively were acknowledged with thanks. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bole, Mayeker, and Dr. Salunkhe and others.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Caledonien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2-30 p. m., on Thursday, the 3rd instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beria, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Loodiana" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Friday, the 4th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

A LIFE SAVED BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, a Brahmin named Mantaram Shewshanker was charged with attempting to commit suicide on Sunday evening by jumping into a well standing opposite to the Elphinstone High School in the maidan. From the evidence it appeared that after the accused had fallen into the well an alarm was raised and he was rescued by a policeman No. 1853-A, Yusuf Ismail. Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, defended the accused. The defence was that the accused was intoxicated and had fallen accidentally into the well. The accused was given one day's imprisonment and showed his willingness to give a reward of Rs. 20 to the policeman who was the means of saving his life.

SERIES OF PETTY THEFTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Yessao Bhagooji, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Aldridge, with stealing brass pots of the value of Rs. 25 belonging to eleven persons. It appeared that, on Friday morning last, the accused went to the house of one Purshotum Jivaji at Dadar and asked to be permitted to cook his food in his house. The complainant refused the permission. The accused then picked up a brass pot and left the place. The complainant's son who noticed the occurrence, raised an alarm, and the culprit was arrested. The police enquiries showed that the accused had similarly stolen pots from houses of the people residing in Dadar, Mahim, Parel, &c., and pledged them with different Marwaries. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. J. H. Symington, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Hunt, has reported to the police that his peon Puddoo Kantoo alias Pedroo Salvador embezzled a sum of Rs. 300 collected by him for the hunt and absconded from Bombay. It appears that Mr. Symington sent the peon from his office in Rampart Row on the 17th October, to collect subscription for the hunt with the subscription book. He returned the book to the office in the evening without any money and has not since been seen. The next day being a holiday, the occurrence did not attract any notice; but on the third day Mr. Symington on looking at the subscription book discovered that two payments of Rs. 150 each had been made by two gentlemen, carrying on business in the Fort and that the entries in the subscription book had been roughly erased. The missing peon could not be found at his usual residence in Bombay. It is believed that he had gone to Mangalore, the authorities whereof have been communicated with.

A THIEVING WOMAN.—Before Mr P H Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jebb charged Laxmi a Hindu woman, with stealing a gold ornament and a silk sari of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of one Rupaloo, also a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that the accused was in the habit of visiting the complainant's servant. On the 24th October the accused had been to the complainant's house and, after she had left the complainant, missed the articles. A report was made to the police, but no trace of the accused could be found. On Friday last the complainant while going to Jacob Circle, came upon the accused and had her arrested. On her room being searched, the silk sari as well as Rs. 31 in cash, were found in a box, but the ornament was not recovered. The accused denied the charge, stating to that she had purchased the sari from a woman. She was convicted and as she was an old offender was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A CRICKET CLUB ANNIVERSARY.—The twelfth annual gathering of the Daivadnya Cricket Club was held on Saturday evening in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao Madhavrao Chhapwaley, Agiary Road, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Chonkar. The assembly was composed of members of the Club and of the Daivadnya community and also representatives of other Cricket Clubs. Mr. K. M. Pitale, the Secretary, read the report. Messrs. V. H. Dhotre and S. B. Vagal were given prizes for scoring the highest number of runs in the matches played last season. Mr. Dhotre was also given a special prize in the shape of a silver cup and saucer by Mr. Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia Chhapwaley, one of the leading members of the Daivadnya community. Prof. Hate and Messrs. R. G. Kothare, V. S. Kothare and Narayenrao V. Ghumre made short speeches complimenting the Club on the progress it had made in the year just closed and making a few suggestions for its future guidance. The President delivered an interesting address. The customary vote of thanks to the chair, to the owner of the hall and the guests brought the proceedings to a close.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector H. Bodley charged Keshoo Ramswami with theft of a sum of Rs. 13-14 belonging to Mr. Arthur Charles Puddephatt residing in "Sargent House" at Apollo Bunder. It appeared the complainant left, on his table on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, a ten-rupee currency note with Rs. 3-14 cash wrapped therein. About an hour after on his return the money was missing, whereupon he questioned the accused, a servant in his employ. The accused said he went to the bazaar with the money, but on his way had his pocket picked. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant, and the police were communicated with, and on enquiry it was learnt that the accused had gambled all the money away. It was recovered from one Kalu Babu, a servant in the employ of the Russian Consul. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he intended to return the money to the complainant. He had taken it with him when he left for the bazaar, thinking his master had perhaps forgotten it, but on his way he was carried away by temptation and gambled the money with Kalu Babu and lost it. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour, and ordered the money recovered from Kalu Babu to be returned to the complainant.

TIT BITS OF INDIAN LAW.—An anonymous lawyer has just published a bulky volume (783 pp.) containing 1,500 legal maxims and short notes on the law prevailing in India, where Statutes and Acts of the Indian Legislature are so numerous that an epitome of the same will be a welcome aid to students of law as well as practitioners. It is a well recognised maxim that "Ignorance of the Law is no excuse" and a general knowledge of its principles is as indispensable to the individual as that of other branches of knowledge, which bear upon the daily life and well-being of the community. The book contains a choice collection of the general principles of law, civil and criminal, in force in India, selected from the Acts of the Governor-General in Council, authorised law reports, and the works of eminent lawyers. A glance at the index, which alone covers 67 pages, shows the large variety of legal matters treated of in the book. For instance, the principles of Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee laws, contracts, torts, the laws relating to master and servant, landlord and tenant, negotiable instruments, railways, limitation, stamps, registration, etc., which a layman, a merchant, or a broker, ought to know, appear, in a popular form. The whole book affords interesting as well as instructive reading. In order to make it intelligible to a layman, technical legal terms and phrases are explained in foot notes. The author seems to have laboured long and arduously in compiling this useful book, commending it to every merchant, banker, and general business-man.

AURANGABAD NOTES.

PLAGUE has re-entered the cantonment, and city of Aurangabad, writes our local correspondent and exhibits a virulence which has never been surpassed either by the much-dreaded cholera, small-pox, or any other kindred contagious disease. Many a house has been rendered tenantless, the terrified inhabitants are fleeing in all directions. These wanderers are leading the lives of nomads seeking shelter under tents made up of anything on every coign of vantage in the surrounding fields, outside cantonment limits. The houses of the fugitives are meanwhile being pilfered by thieves, while the police are helpless. With this disquieting state of affairs it is pleasant to record that there exists a man here named Shaikh Abdul Aziz, Color Havildar of the 97th Deccan Infantry who has treated over 300 plague cases gratuitously with only 7 casualties. Not only does he seek no credit or remuneration, but spends all his slender resources on the treatment of the patients. It is interesting to note that a new specific for the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery has been discovered by Surgeon Captain A. Murphy, Medical Officer of the 98th Berar Infantry, and 1st grade senior Hospital Assistant B. V. Kasaviah who are utilizing this specific with eminently satisfactory results.

A military tragedy has occurred at the Infantry Magazine where one Jat sepoy shot another dead with his rifle. The cause of the quarrel is not known, but the murderer has been sentenced to transportation for life while the N. C. O. in charge has been dismissed.

The Dassera this year did not pass off with the same "eclat" as in previous years. Owing to plague the city inhabitants were forbidden to attend while the people from the surrounding villages came stealthily. Altogether the sight-seers numbered about 10,000. While the fun was in progress, an accident occurred through a bomb in the pyrotechnic display, exploding, some of the cinders fell upon a woman and her child and slightly burnt them. In addition to the natives, all the European officers of the 98th, 93th Infantries and the 30th Gordon Horse were present. The fireworks were on a grand scale and excited much admiration.

A case of determined suicide occurred the other day. A young woman quarrelled with her husband about some trifling affair, and during her husband's absence she saturated her clothes with kerosene oil, and deliberately set fire to herself. The neighbours came and threw water on her to extinguish the flames but the woman was severely burned and died in great agony.

While the wife of a pensioned sepoy was grinding sulphur and nitre, the compound ignited burning her face, chest, legs and hands, while her little child on coming near was also burnt on both hands.

At present there are two regiments of Infantry namely the 97th and the 98th Berar and one of Cavalry garrisoning this place. The 93th Infantry and the Cavalry are in their own quarters, but the 98th are scattered here, there and everywhere, as plague began originally in their midst. Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Leonard, Commandant of the 98th Infantry, is doing his level best to ameliorate the condition of the men, followers, etc., of his regiment by providing them with tents in the jungle which is out of Cantonment limits. Behind these tents temporary grass sheds have been erected for the accommodation of the married men. There are only about 300 men in the 98th Berar Infantry, the rest having proceeded on furlough, perhaps owing to their having to proceed on Foreign Service to Hongkong.

During these troublous times, it is a matter of regret that while the Mussalman has his Kazi the Hindu his Junguam, the Roman Catholic his padri the poor Protestant is without a minister. The Rev. Father J. Raymond, S. J., is working hard notwithstanding that he is somewhat ailing. There are also four or five nuns who in addition to maintaining a school at their own expense without any grant-in-aid from Government are affording relief to the sick and afflicted gratuitously. The same philanthropic work is being undertaken quite unaided by the Rev. Father Jacquier, S. J. for his poor flock at Lohgaon and Gogargaon in the interior of the district, far removed from civilization, railway or roads.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Appolachee 2426 tons Captain J Simpson will sail to-day for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred 659 tons Captain G Anderson sailed yesterday for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alamo 1973 tons Captain R E Peel cleared yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 1150 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunna 762 tons Captain M G Williams sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha, 2563 tons, Captain E P Carr, arrived in harbour to-day from Calcutta 16th October, with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 4 deck passengers.

MAN-OF-WA

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
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SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best
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S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.
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S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.
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S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.
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TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.
We have just received a FRESH STOCK of 2,000 LATEST RECORDS.
Please turn to our Advertisement on last page for particulars.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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NOTICE RE DE DION BOUTON CARS.
"MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
DEAR SIRS,—We have much pleasure in APPOINTING you our SOLE and EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the SALE of Genuine Licensed DE DION BOUTON CARS . . . . as per agreement
Yours faithfully,
DE DION BOUTON, LIMITED."
LATEST GENUINE DE DION BOUTON CARS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT MONTH.
AN Expert Mechanic is being sent out to us here from the DE DION BOUTON Co. in December. We are SOLE AGENTS also for HUMBER and OLDSMOBILE CARS.
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A PERFECT
PEG WHISKY
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
Has maintained
A HIGH
REPUTATION FOR
27 YEARS.
Per doz. Quarts
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Ask for this at
OUR BOMBAY BRANCH
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Bottled only
by the Sole Proprietors
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
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REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
IS AN INVOICING MACHINE
FIRST AND FOREMOST.
In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.
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BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.
IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
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as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.
TRADE MARK BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MADE IN AUSTRIA
Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1901.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1904.

INDIAN ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

As has been already explained, Lord Kitchener in his new Army Scheme has aimed at placing a fully-equipped army on the North West Frontier of India ready to move against an invader and strike swiftly. The announcement that the Defence Committee has agreed that during the crisis Lord Kitchener shall, with the Amir's consent, occupy the plains of Kabul and Kandahar, simultaneously with the publication of the scheme, is highly satisfactory, though perhaps so premature as to justify its contradiction; so also is the news that the Home authorities have set themselves to work to discuss the subject of escorting transports to India in time of war. We should have thought that problem had been threshed out and solved long ago. But such would appear not to be the case. The undertaking will not be such an easy task as was the transport of troops to South Africa; but so long as the authorities lose no time in concerting the necessary measures, we need fear little. The situation at the present moment demands that we should be prepared for any emergency, and, we believe, that when this question of transport escort is decided, we shall—that is, we shall be as well prepared as we ought to have been at any time during the past ten years, if not, as well as we ought to be to-day. We heard a good deal some little time ago of new guns, for example, which the Home Government had decided we were to have forthwith. But we have not yet heard of the arrival of a solitary field-piece. They are said to be in process of manufacture at Woolwich, but we fear that by the time they reach this country, they will have become obsolete. Our harbour defence ordnance is obsolete already—indeed some of it was so, at the time it was placed in position. If Lord Kitchener's scheme is to prove successful, we must have guns and such supplies as are only obtainable from England at once, for should war break out, it would be absolutely impossible to get a solitary ship into an Indian port, until our enemy's navy is destroyed, and that may not prove of such easy achievement as we have always been asked to believe.

The Military Defence Scheme is sound, always assuming that no enemy will ever be strong enough at sea to be able to convey a force of sufficient strength and land them on the Indian coasts. No single Power could do this, and we doubt if any two would be able to land sufficient troops to necessitate the diversion of any considerable strength from the Army which would be engaged on the Frontier. That being so, the concentration of the bulk of the Army in north is the wisest course that could be adopted. Both officers and men will become familiar with the country in which they may have to fight, and they will have everything at hand to their advantage. The Army Order, which notifies the re-organisation, explains that the principle underlying these new arrangements is that the Army in peace shall be organised and trained in units of command similar to those in which it will take the field. But also, the changes may never be accomplished, for the inevitable cost comes in, and until new barracks and lines can be constructed—and paid for—no effective redistribution of troops can be brought about. In this way, under existing conditions, Lord Kitchener's name may have become a memory in India before the scheme is carried into effect, if indeed some succeeding Commander-in-Chief does not upset the whole scheme and bring out another of his own. The matter is one of urgency, and the Government of India should prepare to take it in hand. In case of war, the troops would have to go north, lines or no lines, and it would cost almost as much to provide temporary quarters suddenly at the base as to provide permanent ones. There are sufficient Pioneers and Sappers and Miners and Artificers, to undertake, with the aid of cheap labour, the construction of temporary lines, and the permanent ones might take their places as funds permit. We are told that the key-note of the change is to secure complete and through training for war in recognised war formations, so as to enable the Army to take the field in the highest state of efficiency and with the smallest possible dislocation of the peace organisation. The necessity for carrying out the change with the utmost possible despatch is not impressed upon the Government, and neglect to do this will probably wreck the whole scheme.

Another of the points, which critics of the scheme may be expected to place a finger on, is the tendency towards centralisation which is manifested throughout. Decentralisation and the holding of each general officer responsible for his own command is supposed to have been the British military creed for some years past. But in India the tendency has been and increasingly is in the opposite direction. Army-Head-Quarters strives to get everything into its own hands, and there is scarcely a detail too trivial for reference to the Commander-in-Chief. Perhaps this is, to some extent, necessary during the inception of a great scheme of re-organisation, but we doubt much if the Commander-in-Chief may look so confidently, as he anticipates, for loyal support and co-operation, if he fails to let those officers feel that they are responsible individuals and not mere puppets who must dance precisely as the wire-pullers at Simla think fit. An effort should also be made to dispel the feeling that it is only officers who have seen service in South Africa who need hope to make progress. Service in South Africa is a disqualification rather than a qualification for Indian work. The conditions and requirements could not be more completely different. An Indian correspondent writing to a Home paper, the other day, pointed out that grave objection has been raised in India against the decision that all Staff College students shall be examined after one year and the best selected to complete another year, the remainder being dismissed as qualified for routine staff posts. The objection is that this would brand an officer for life as unfit for staff work in operations of war, while war alone discovers the real military brain and often upsets the views that had been previously formed of a man. They were not Staff College men who most distinguished themselves in South Africa—except in an unenviable way, and the whole re-organisation may be retarded by lack of loyal co-operation and support, if such grievances as those underlying the complaints we mention are not given due consideration.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

TEMPLE priests or hermits, who spend their days in worship, cannot be expected to know much about the subtleties of the law, and are probably, therefore, liable to be victimised by others whose acquaintance with legal practice is greater. Whether this has been the case in regard to the Bavajees of the Sree Venkateswara Mutt of Rajahmundry, we cannot say, but their complaint as put forward in a memorial to the Government of Madras, of which a copy has been sent to us, seems to call for inquiry. As the case has been submitted, it appears that the Bavajees have been dispossessed of property in circumstances in which the law or its officers have been made to take the less admirable side, as not infrequently happens. Briefly the case for the devotees of the Sree Venkateswara shrine is this. They occupy a very ancient "Mutt"—the word we believe may be translated as hermitage—containing the shrine of a Hindu god. It is surrounded by a compound where are the tombs of former resident Mahants and Bavajees of the Mutt. The cultivation of the greater part of the compound provides for the maintenance of the shrine and its devotees. For twenty years the place has been managed by the present Archaka. Recently, the Bavajees got at cross purposes with Mangaldass Bavajee of the Pentapad Mutt whose interference was resented. The rival Bavajee then sued for the possession of the Mutt, but excluded from the action the compound and godowns of which he declared he had obtained possession. Although the occupants of the Mutt protested declaring the whole place was trust property, a permanent lease of the compound was executed in favour of a rich layman. While the action at law was pending, other proceedings were taken to obtain possession of the compound. An attempt was made to get the Municipal Council to permit the erection of a rice factory there, but the protests of the Bavajees were successful. It was then proposed to build a Parish Poor House on the ground, with the double purpose, it is declared, of securing outside sympathy and wounding the religious susceptibilities of the devotees and the orthodox community who would consider the place defiled by the presence of pariahs.

Elaborate measures were taken to secure the approval of the district judicial officials to these proceedings, all being invited to the laying of the foundation stone. The occupants of the Mutt wrote first to the District Judge, a Eurasian, explaining the circumstances and, receiving no answer, wrote again that they were prepared to prevent the proposed intrusion on their property. The only notice taken of this appears to have been that instructions were given to the police to prevent the devotees of the shrine entering the compound. The District Judge was among those present at the foundation laying and is declared to have treated personal appeals made to him with derision. The proceedings went forward to the great distress of the Bavajees. "After some outlandish formalities" we are told "some East Indians and others ate and drank, and thus desecrated the holy precincts of Sri Venkateswarswamy Mutt." "Hot were the tears that we shed," proceed the petitioners, "and the feelings of the surging crowds that gathered outside may better be imagined than described. Even the constables that stood sentinels all round were evidently shedding tears internally." Other acts that have mortified the Bavajees have been the removal of trees and earth from the compound and the granting of permission by the Municipal Council to erect godowns and other buildings after first refusing permission for the rice factory. The case for the devotees is strengthened by the declaration that the Mutt with its compound is a religious endowment, a religious service Inam having been granted by the Inam Commissioner. The suit in the District Munsiff's Court has been repeatedly postponed, albeit a question of jurisdiction has not been decided. Local pleaders refuse to take up the case of the religious men for reasons which, the petitioners suggest, are the same as those which influence the District Munsiff who follows the lead of his superior, the District Judge. The memorialists ask for the appointment of a Special Commissioner to enquire into their grievance, and it seems to be the least that can be done. The strong features of the case are the arbitrary proceedings taken to obtain possession of the land while the action at law is still pending.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THIS?

A NOTIFICATION by the Home Department in the "Gazette of India" states that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions, contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, thereby made in favour of the European subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, shall cease to extend to Mr. F. Earle, proprietor of the Dunagiri tea estate in the United Provinces. Now, what is the meaning of this? The notification demands attention, for we believe it is the first instance of a European in this country being deprived of the right to carry arms. What Mr. F. Earle has done to deserve this, we do not know. Possibly, like the four gallant officers whose stories were lately told in the papers, he was attacked by natives, while carrying arms, and perhaps he had the courage to use his arms in self-defence, for tea-planters, not being subject to the same official bullying as officers whenever they come into conflict with natives, have still the right spirit left in them. Possibly Mr. Earle has been trading in arms or doing something, which might justify the deprivation. The point is worth inquiry, for a precedent is being set which may be extensively used by any Viceroy looking for popularity with the native papers. Anyhow the publication of such a notice as this ought never to have been permitted. The matter is one of considerable importance to Europeans and particularly non-officials in the Mofussil in the face of the growing audacity of all classes of natives under the teachings of their press, in Mr. Earle's part of the country more, perhaps, than in any other.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left Aden at 4 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE R. I. M. S. Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Cannanore for troops.

MORE snow is reported to have fallen in the Western Himalayas, and there are indications of an early and severe winter.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE, lately a member of the Tibet Mission, has left Simla for Sikkim to resume his political duties there.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th October 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 188,893 maunds and Rs. 36,931 in the earnings.

GOVERNMENT republish the notice by the Secretary of State for India in Council regarding the alteration of the age rule for the admission of candidates to the Civil Service of India. For the existing rule, it is proposed to substitute the following:—"That he had attained the age of twenty-two, and had not attained the age of twenty-four, on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held." It is intended that the change should come into force for the Open Competitive Examination of 1906 and subsequent years.

THE Malayalee Ladies of Cochin are about to start a monthly magazine in their vernacular for the benefit of Indian ladies on the West Coast. The name of the magazine will be the "Sarad" and it will be edited by three young Nair ladies, viz., T. B. Kalliani Amma, of the Girl's College, Trevandrum, T. C. Kalliani Amma, and T. Ammukutti Amma, both of Ernakulam. The first issue of the magazine will be published in December. It speaks much for the progress of female education on the West Coast that three Indian ladies should be encouraged to edit and conduct a magazine. The annual subscription will be Rs. 2.

THE working of the Indian Post Office during the official year 1903-04 is the usual record of steady progress. The number of letters increased by over twenty millions, postcards by 18 3-4 millions, and other articles by nearly four millions. The rate of increase was nearly 7 1-4 per cent. The total number of postal articles of all descriptions was just under 632 millions. As regards financial results, the surplus accruing to Government was 21 lakhs, as compared with 15 1-3 lakhs in 1902-03 and nearly 13 lakhs in 1901-02. There is continued growth of postal correspondence between India and the United Kingdom.

THE ethics of commerce were among the subjects of discussion at the recent Church Congress at Liverpool, and the Manchester "Guardian Society Gazette," while welcoming free discussion, suggests that "business is business, and there may be ethical theories which could not be harmonised with the trade necessities of every day." To such a general proposition we may yield an uneasy assent, but the following remarks on the subject of secret commissions are certainly surprising:—"It would not be too much to say, for instance, that the salaries paid to buyers and others in big shops and warehouses and the like are impliedly calculated upon the bases of what they can make out of their places in the way of commissions, and as one may say, pickings."

SIR F. BERTIE, the British Ambassador to Paris, is the subject of a considerable number of stories in the American newspapers these days, and it may safely be said that not one of them is true. But some of them are told with such a verisimilitude of truth that they are worth recounting. The "New York Tribune" tells one of the days when Sir F. Bertie was the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It was his duty in this capacity often to visit the late Queen. Whenever he was brought to pay this visit without special invitation, owing to the pressure of some important matter, he made the practice of telegraphing his advent, and he signed his telegram by his surname, of course. On one occasion the Queen spoke to him about the manner in which he signed his telegrams. "Mr. Bartie," she began, "I must ask you not to sign your telegrams 'Bertie.' It leads me to expect my son, and when you arrive I am very disappointed."

WITH reference to the recent semi-official contradiction in the "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" of the statement that Germany was intriguing to prevent the ratification of the Lhassa Treaty by China (a report for which the "Times'" correspondent at Peking was originally responsible) we are in a position to give quite as exact a denial, says the "Pioneer." Intelligence has reached India which proves conclusively that Germany in relation to the Tibetan question has never taken any steps, either officially or confidentially in China, Russia, or elsewhere, to hamper the action of Great Britain. The facts are that when the text of the draft Treaty were published in a Chinese newspaper, the German Minister at Peking acted in the same manner as the other foreign diplomats on the spot, i. e., in the course of one of his occasional visits to the Peking Foreign Office he inquired whether the text of the Treaty as published was authentic, at the same time stating that Germany was in no way interested in the matter. Our information, it will be seen, corresponds exactly with the "dementi" published in the "Nord Deutsche Zeitung." We give publicity to it as it may clear up some misunderstanding.

UNDOUBTEDLY Messrs. Lyons's new "nontipping" restaurant in Piccadilly has struck the imagination of London. For the third day people waited patiently in crowds in the cold marble entrance for a chance to rush in and eat their food and go forth without fear of reproach from the waiter says a London correspondent. It is true that the streaky marble walls and the dazzling gilded ceiling and fineness of tableware and reasonableness of the price had their share in attracting us, but that share was a small one. Anyone who liked to go to Soho could have a good lunch at a shilling and sixpence and dinner at two shillings and sixpence, and Messrs. Lyons have simply carried the idea into Piccadilly. And quite as dazzling halls have failed to tempt diners elsewhere. No; it is because waiters make cowards of us all and the new restaurant has given back to us our self-respect—and to the waiter his self-respect. Things, however, do not quite go as fancy pictured them. When the guest rises and places a moiety of his change on the table the waiter does not blanch or frown or turn away, nor does he run to the chief appropriator, who does not move slowly forward to the table and place the coin in a black box. I found that if you disregarded the management's printed request the waiter takes your coin quite cheerfully. Afterwards it is, I understand, transferred to the management's exchequer. But the real point is that the waiter is quite as pleased if you give him nothing.

THE OUTLOOK IN SCANDINAVIA.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED DESIGNS.

IT would be a mistake to believe that all danger of a rupture between Sweden and Norway is a thing of the past, or that Russia has ceased to have any designs on Northern Scandinavia, if one can credit what one hears in various parts of this country. In an interview which I have recently had with a Swedish military man and politician, I learn that in the event of Russia being pushed back from the Pacific, owing to the policy of Japan, America, and other Powers, she will, in all probability, direct her attention to the Atlantic Ocean. It is believed that she will move again forward in this direction, because her new naval station, Ecatherina Harbour, on the Moorman coast, is, for at least two months in the year, entirely deprived of the sun, and, in order to get to the light, she will have to acquire a harbour somewhere past the North Cape. This will be the more necessary since all along the Moorman coast and the regions adjoining the North Cape intense fogs prevail during the winter months. Another reason is, because at the terminus of the railway, which is now being built to the Finnish frontier, is situated the Norwegian port of Narvik, which Russia is believed to covet. In a few years this railway could be connected with the Russo-Finnish railway system, the extreme terminus of which is only 44 miles from the Swedish frontier railway, which has been mainly built for military defensive purposes. Another incentive for Russia to seize this territory is, because along the railway running between the Finnish frontier and Narvik there are situated the Kirunavara and Gellivara mines, in the centre of the largest and richest iron beds in the world.

With the object of preventing Russia advancing in this direction to the Atlantic, the Swedish Government is now constructing the strong fortress of Boden, which is expected to be ready in 1908.

Taking it, for granted, writes a special correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," that the Norwegian coasts are really Russia's goal, Sweden, in the event of war with her colossal neighbour, will, owing to her geographical position, be obliged to protect essentially Norwegian interests, notwithstanding there is a party among the Norwegian Radicals who are tacitly, if not openly, in favour of Russia's designs on their country, being under the belief that they will reap great commercial and other material advantages from a closer union with Russia. But, as a Swedish patriot has recently told me, "commercial and material advantages are not everything to a nation, and there are times when these can be purchased much too dearly."

It must also be borne in mind that Sweden has not only to contend with the difficulties brought about by the Norwegian separatists outside her frontier, but also with those engendered at home by the Social Democratic movement, which is not only beginning seriously to impede Sweden's economical development, but will, in all probability, continue to do so for some time to come. This is not only due to the harmful activity of paid political agitators, who live on the credulity and folly of the people, but also owing to the high wages now demanded by the workmen. During the last twenty years their rate of pay has more than doubled, and at the present moment is much higher than that obtaining in Switzerland and Germany. This is one of the reasons why the Swedish manufacturers are not able to compete with the cheap goods made in Germany. Another reason, which also should not be forgotten, is the unwillingness of the Swedish workman to produce anything cheap and shoddy, a peculiarity which he shares with his English confrere.

As a result of the socialistic despotism now obtaining in many Swedish industrial centres, the intensity of labour is on the decline, the good relations between employers and employees have been undermined, whilst respect for order, authority, and discipline is rapidly becoming a thing of the past; for the workmen are beginning to believe not only that "Jack is as good as his master," but even better.

The proposal that is now before the Riks-Dag, or Parliament, for introducing universal suffrage, is, in the opinion of my informant, one that is fraught with new dangers to public security. The Swedish Conservatives wish to minimise this by introducing what they call proportional elective methods ("proportionellaval metoder"), which, if carried out, will also give the minority a voice in the affairs of the country, even when outnumbered and outvoted by their opponents, the Radicals, Socialists, and Democrats. Should the people, however, obtain universal suffrage without this restriction to their activity, there is great danger to the State, under existing conditions, in placing the supreme power in the hands of the masses, especially since their opinions are formed by the Radical and Socialistic Press.

Moreover, notwithstanding that these parties write and talk much about liberty and equality, very little has been done in the direction of genuine liberty, as the people have concentrated their energies, in order to attain a political and economical equality opposed to the laws of nature which admits of no equality among men. Although there is no such thing as equality, this does not preclude brotherhood between the different classes of the people. But, unfortunately, ever since that great upheaval, the French Revolution, we have heard a great deal about an unnatural equality, which is utterly impossible; but of a possible brotherhood between man and man and class and class we hear nothing.

These, the ideas of an old soldier, though perhaps quaint and original, contain so much food for reflection that I have ventured to give them in full.

In turning over the Swedish papers, I find that the opinion of this officer, who has kindly given me his views on the Scandinavian question and the internal condition of Sweden, are to a great extent, corroborated by the French author, Maurice Gandolphe, who has just published a long article in "La Liberte" on the question of the union, and by M. Lockroy, the former French Minister of Marine, who has published in the "Eclair" his impressions of his recent visit to Scandinavia.

M. Gandolphe, in his article, entitled "The Hostile Brothers," compares the union to an unfortunate family quarrel. The two nations, he remarks, live two entirely different lives, and have nothing in common. The Swedes are aristocratic dreamers, who act slowly, and are fond of harmony and elegance. The Norwegians, on the other hand, who are Democrats and boasters, follow sudden inspirations, and are not satisfied with half results. Sweden lives on agriculture and forestry, whilst Norway lives on the sea. . . . Even in their external relations one notices the differences between them. Sweden still bears the impress of French eighteenth-century culture, which in its journey over the Baltic has become more solid. Norway had formerly strong Anglo-Saxon sympathies, but now seems inclined to draw near to the German middle class (burgerschaft), which the Swedes willingly make fun of.

M. Gandolphe, who falls into several grievous errors in his impressions of these two northern nations, nevertheless concludes his article with the following sensible advice—viz., "that the Swedes and Norwegians, notwithstanding their many differences, should, nevertheless, endeavour to unite, for," he concludes, "they are not fighting their battle alone. Their neighbours are interested spectators." M. Lockroy, the ex-Minister of Marine, states that "nowhere in Europe is the struggle in the Far East followed with such keen interest as in Norway and Sweden. This arises from the circumstance that the whole of Scandinavia, apparently so divided (since the old quarrel between Sweden and Norway is not yet adjusted), fears the power of Russia, and in his opinion "imagines wrongly that it can imperil the independence of the two countries. Both in Stockholm and Christiania, one talks about the military enterprises which their great neighbour intends carrying into execution, and therefore the money of the Budget is mostly spent in building fortresses on the northern frontiers, and in reorganising the army."

"It is the enemy of yesterday that one fears will again become the enemy of to-morrow."

"They argue that in case Russia does not succeed in obtaining an open harbour in the Far East, she will perhaps turn her attention to the West, and endeavour to obtain some Atlantic harbours from the Scandinavian monarchy.

INQUIRY BEGUN.

TSAR AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

THE NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and Mr. Aspinall, King's Counsel, have been appointed to report upon the damages and compensation arising out of the North Sea outrage.

The Tsar received Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to-day, in private audience lasting over an hour.

Admiral Rozhdesventsky and the Commander of the Lancaster exchanged visits to-day.

Four Russian destroyers have passed Gibraltar bound eastwards.

The Home fleet is concentrating at Portland.

The Japanese Minister has protested to Spain against the coaling and provisioning facilities given to the Russian fleet at Vigo.

The Spanish Minister has replied that other countries did the same.

The whole of the Continental press rejoices at the North Sea outrage being referred to an International Enquiry as greatly strengthening the cause of peace throughout the world.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Russian enquiry opened at Vigo yesterday.

Five Russian destroyers have left Tangier and the remainder of the fleet is coaling and provisioning.

Rear-Admiral Bridgman from Gibraltar has visited the British Legation at Tangier.

The six hours' mobilisation manœuvres at Gibraltar ended yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

More Positions Captured.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the general attack on Port Arthur is proceeding unabated. The Japanese have captured two positions.

General Linievitch has been appointed to command the first Manchurian Army and General Kaulbars will command an Army Corps.

JAPANESE MINISTER ILL.

An Attack of Appendicitis.

The "New York Herald" says that the Japanese Minister at Washington has symptoms of appendicitis which are serious.

LATER.

M. Takhahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, has been operated on at New York for appendicitis.

KING PETER AT SOFIA.

Servia and Bulgaria.

MACEDONIANS SUSPICIOUS.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

King Peter of Servia is at present on a visit at Sofia.

The ceremonies included a "Te Deum" at the Russian Agency.

At a banquet given last evening by Prince Ferdinand to King Peter, the most cordial toasts were exchanged declaring the present conditions imposed a close "entente" between the two peoples.

The Macedonians have published a protest asserting that the object of the "entente" is to partition Macedonia.

The British Agent was absent from all the ceremonies.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 31.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arcadia, with the English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 4 a.m. to-day and the steamer Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

INDIA AND THE CRISIS.

A DENIAL FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

A Press communique issued here states that there is no foundation for the report, telegraphed to the "Pioneer" from London, and published in that paper's issue of the 30th, to the effect that during the recent crisis, the Defence Committee had agreed that Lord Kitchener should occupy the plains of Kandahar and Kabul with the Amir's consent.

MR. HENRY J. DUVEEN, whose firm is decorating Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's London residence at Prince's Gate arrived in New York on Wednesday on the Oceanic to consult with Mr. Morgan concerning the plans for the renovation of the house. They are drawn, according to a New York correspondent, on a very elaborate scale, for it is Mr. Morgan's intention to make his London residence the finest, from an artistic standpoint, of any private house on either side of the Atlantic. When the decorations are completed it is understood that Mr. Morgan will take up his permanent residence at Prince's Gate, paying only short visits to America for business purposes. The finest room in the mansion will be specially designed to contain the magnificent Fragonard panels that Mr. Morgan bought at Grasse, Switzerland. They are to be hung next year as the final touch before Mr. Morgan takes up his residence in the house during the summer of 1905.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A BOY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 31.

Vital Ramji and Bhodiar Narrain, Mahars, both aged about 23, and who had been employed as syces under Mahomed Jamul, were to-day charged before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, with the murder of Singdoo Arjuna, a boy of about ten, which it is alleged they committed on the 10th ultimo.

General witnesses were examined from which it appeared that on the day in question, accused No. 1 went to Singdoo's house and took him out. They were joined by the accused No. 2, a little further down the Southern Mahratta line near Ghorpuri. Singdoo never returned and his body was found three days after in the Byrobas Nullah near the Empress Gardens, minus some ornaments he was wearing when he left home. Both the accused left Poona immediately after the murder and were arrested and brought down from Ahmednagar about a week ago. The case stands adjourned till to-day for further evidence.

A WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, OCT. 31.

A fashionable wedding took place to-day at St. Mary's between Mr. Gorfrey Marchant, of the 29th Lancers, the youngest son of the late Mr. J. W. Marchant, M.A. and Mrs. Marchant of Eliot Place, Blackheath, and Miss Bessie Fry, the younger daughter of Surgeon-Major Walter Fry I.M.S., of St. Leonards on the Sea, formerly Residency Surgeon at Travancore. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Fawcett I.C.S., and Captain Muspratt, 30th Lancers, acted as best man. The bride looked lovely in a dress of white Roman satin. Her ornaments consisted of a pearl and diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom's mother and a turquoise broach, the gift of Miss Creagh.

A reception was held at Polo Vista, residence of Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband, kindly lent for the occasion. The bride and bridegroom subsequently left for Umballa for the honeymoon. Presents were both numerous and costly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel F. M. Rundall is confirmed as A. A. G., Secunderabad Division.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Burton, 4th Hussars, is promoted Quarter-Master in that Regiment.

2nd-Lieutenant Mc Kenzie, South Lancashire Regiment, is appointed as a Supernumerary to the 1st Battalion of that regiment to qualify for the Indian Army.

The senior officer in the Intelligence Branch will fill the officiating vacancy due to Major Malleson's departure next month with the Kabul Mission. The post will thus be filled by Major Walton, who returns from leave Home about the middle of November.

ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 31.

Captain R. C. Harbottle, 7th Lancers, from England.
Major J. P. P. James, 6th Cavalry, from England.
Captain T. Shakespear, 4th Cavalry, from England.
Lieut. R. H. Edmundson, R. G. A. from England.
Captain F. W. Sumner, I. M. S. from England.
Major W. L. Maxwell, Staff, from England.
Captain C. E. Tristram, 42nd Deolali Regiment, from England.
Major A. W. Warden, 29th Lancers, from England.
Major E. R. R. Swiney, 230th Garhwal Rifles, from England.
Captain G. I. Davis, 22nd Punjabis, from England.
Major F. J. Short, A. V. Department, from Rawalpindi.
Captain E. H. C. Chapman, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, from Kasauli.
Major C. G. Oldfield, Ordnance Department, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 31.

Captain R. C. Harbottle, 7th Lancers, to Ferozepur.
Major G. H. Montresor, 1st Royal Sussex, to England.
Major J. P. P. James, 6th Cavalry, to Lucknow.
Captain F. Shakespear, 4th Cavalry to Allahabad.
Captain H. Meakin, I. M. Service, to Fyzabad.
2nd Lieut. O. C. Pulley, Unattached List, to Sitapur.
Major W. C. Maxwell, Staff, to Umballa.
Captain H. R. Nutt, I. M. Service to England.
Captain G. I. Davis, 22nd Punjabis to Quetta.

THE THRILLS OF MOTOR-BOATING.

WRITING in the October "Pearson's Magazine" on the fascinating new sport of motor-boating, Mr. S. F. Edge, the champion motorist of Britain, on water as well as on land, is enthusiastic over the sensations of water-motoring. He says:—

Two years ago these little petrol-driven boats—the automobiles of the water—would have been regarded as the greatest curiosities. To-day, they occupy a recognised position. Next year and year after year, it is safe to say that they will grow in favour and in numbers by leaps and bounds. For they offer the best of good sport. As motor-cars are to coaches-and-fours, so are motor-boats to yachts. Two men in a boat built for racing—a frail-looking, clean-cut little craft, measuring thirty or forty feet, perhaps, with not a superfluous inch of material anywhere, cigar-shaped and almost flat-bottomed—may keep pace with a torpedo-destroyer. All other means of voyaging on water seem tame in comparison to a motor-boat. Although a few motor-boats have been in use for some years back, it was really only last year that these handy, reliable and fascinating little vessels came prominently into public notice, when in July the first International Cup race took place in Cork Harbour. Unfortunately, on this occasion, three British boats alone competed, the Napier becoming the winner of this now historic event.

I well remember the surprise and the delightful thrills of my first trial trip in the Napier. While she was being built people used to put themselves to a lot of trouble, and call to tell me that the most dreadful things would happen unless, in some given direction, I had her design altered. "She could not be steered," said some. She will knock herself to pieces, others thought; while still less hopeful persons were quite certain she would go down head foremost, and implored me to wear a cork jacket and insure my life. As it turned out, these doleful predictions were all falsified. The boat proved herself to be not only very fast, but extremely easy to steer and handle, and she did the greatest credit to her designers and builders by carrying off every event in which she took part during the season, finishing up by winning the Gaston Menier Cup at Trouville, in September, from the French crack Mercedes.

COCOA-NUT OIL AND ITS USES.

THE recent increased production of soap in America has led to a corresponding growth of imports of cocoanut oil. While the oil is shipped from Cochin, Ceylon and New South Wales, the copra or cocoa-nut ment, from which it is extracted, forms an important article of export from the Philippines, shipments having increased from dols. 414,652 in 1893 to dols. 3,819,793 in 1903. The total value of the Philippine annual yield of copra is estimated at dols. 10,000,000. The supply can, therefore, be largely increased. Marseilles and Antwerp take important quantities of copra for the purpose of oil extraction.

Sydney cocoa-nut oil is practically controlled by English consumers, while the Cochin and Ceylon products are sold in America through importers representing local shippers in these markets, who control the actual producers of the oil. An article in the Cordage Trade Journal, by Mr. D. R. Penn, of Cochin, recently dealt with the production of cocoanut oil and its economic importance as a factor in the commerce of India. American manufacturers are accustomed to using both Cochin and Ceylon oil; the former being of superior quality

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

LETTER FROM LORD CURZON.

LORD CURZON'S Private Secretary, writes as follows from Walmer Castle, under date October 10th, to the Honorary Secretaries of this undertaking:—

"I am desired by Lord Curzon to say that he will with pleasure give his patronage to your forthcoming trials. He regards India as a country pre-eminently suited for the wide introduction of the motor car. Expense may for a time retard its employment, except by the wealthy, or for public or official purposes. But in proportion as the cost is cheapened, as it will be before long, so will the use of the motor car come within the reach of larger numbers and with the flat and splendid roads that India possesses, with the considerable distances that require to be traversed, with the many purposes that are capable of being served by motor cars, and with a native population endowed with so much mechanical ingenuity—there can be no doubt that a great future lies before this means of locomotion. Lord Curzon would not have given his patronage to your undertaking, had the test to be applied been what he considers the insensate or even criminal criterion of mere speed. To fly across the country at a velocity greater than that of the average train upon rails, destroying the roads, causing danger to men and animals, obliterating the scenery amid a cloud of dust and drowning every sensation amid a roar of sound, appears to him to be a prostitution of what is in itself a most beneficient invention, and he earnestly hopes that no countenance will be given in India to those horrible competitions that are gradually, but happily, alienating the public sentiment of European countries. The first test in India, where the distances are so long, and where the roads in parts are so crowded, must be security, equally for the passenger and the public".

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th October:—Duncan William Macbean, tea planter and manager, Clachnacuddin tea estate, Palampur, Kangra, Punjab, for improvements in or relating to road vehicles. The Standard Mouth Piece Machine Company, manufacturers, New York, for improvements relating to cigarettes or cigars or to mouthpieces therefore, and to apparatus for making, and applying said mouthpieces. Alfred Burton, Clerk of "Harmony" Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal, for an improved adjustable tent pole. Nagapa Arlapa Abdoolpurkar and Malaya Madavalaya Togi, merchants, Sholapur, for improvements in warping machines for hand looms. A. M. Dissont, teacher of mathematics, Doveton College, and residing at 15, McLeod street, Calcutta, for an incandescent lamp to be known as the "Record Lamp." Evelyn Henry Young, resident engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, Bombay, for an improved compensator for signal wires. Frederick Ceccarini, turf accountant, of No. 14, Hare street, Calcutta, for a new or improved machine for recording the scores made in playing card games. Samuel Groves Whitehouse, cab proprietor, of 5, Lanark Mews Maida Vale, London, for improvements in connection with wheeled-vehicles. Frederick Albert Sheehan, engineer and proprietor of the firm of F. A. Sheehan and Company, of 2 and 3, Muttylal Seal street off 2, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, for improvements in "pakhals" or water carriers. Major Wilfrid Constant Vikers, I.M.S., of Vizagapatam, for improvements in latrines. James Lionel Connor, assistant, Messrs. Burn and Company, Howrah, Conner's patent automatic coupling-arm. Peter Kehr, manager of the Indian Aerating Gas Factory, of 42, Gardan Reach, Calcutta, for improvements in aerating machines.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

A BIRMINGHAM CAMPAIGN FUND

THE "City Press," a new weekly paper published in Birmingham, prints in its issue of to-day the following circular, signed by Mr. Chamberlain as president, Mr. E. Nettlefold as treasurer, and Mr. James Hurgreave and Mr. Neville Chamberlain as hon. secretaries of the Birmingham, Aston, and Handsworth Liberal Unionist Association:—

"It appears probable that the general election will not be delayed beyond next year, and the Management Committee of the Liberal Unionist Association feel that they ought to be prepared for it. In accordance with the precedents of previous elections, they are therefore seeking to raise a special fund to meet the exceptional expenses of registration, canvassing, and general preparatory work which they hope, will enable them once more to report that Birmingham is as Unionist as the sea is salt.

"The next contest in our district will no doubt be largely fought on the fiscal question, but all the vital principles of Unionism will also be at stake. The radical party has not as yet put forward any programme of its own, but judging by its recent action in Parliament and the speeches of its leaders its chief objects will be to maintain the compact with the Irish Nationalists and to secure their support by further efforts to dissolve the Union, and at the same to undo the work of the Unionist Government at home and abroad and to press forward the discredited proposals of the Newcastle programme.

"A special attempt will no doubt be made to attack the Imperialist policy in its stronghold in this city, and the Management Committee hope for the support of all Unionists in their efforts to defeat it. With this object, therefore, they propose to raise a special fund of £2,000. A list is enclosed of contributions already promised. We shall be very glad if you will help us to make up the amount required by adding your name to the list of donors."

A RAT DESTROYING MICROBE.

WHAT BOMBAY NEEDS.

THERE has been discovered a microbe which is fatal to rats, and for which Dr. Danysz, of the Pasteur Institute, is sponsor. It now appears that he is anxious to give "a demonstration" in England. Messrs. Haller, of Leadenhall street, London, the microbiologist's agents in England, write to one of the medical papers as follows:—

The effect of the partial application of the virus to large towns is not easily demonstrable, especially if rats are abundant. The virus usually acts fatally in about eight or ten days after the rats have taken it, and during that time they gradually leave the place where they became ill and finally die elsewhere. Meanwhile, however, fresh rats have taken their place. We are therefore anxious to find a district or a small town of, say, 6,000 to 7,000 inhabitants infested with rats somewhat out of the ordinary, to which we would offer to supply, free of cost, a quantity of virus sufficient for applying it simultaneously to the whole of the town or district.

Dr. Danysz is apparently willing to superintend the experiment himself. He declares that his virus is harmless to other animals than rats and to human beings.

RULES FOR THE ORIGINAL ROTHSCHILD'S CHILDREN.

THE rules of the founder of the great banking house of Rothschild formulated and bequeathed to his children read as follows:

Carefully examine every detail of your business,
Be prompt in everything.
Take time to consider, but decide positively.
Dare to go forward,
Bear troubles patiently.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never tell business lies.
Make no useless acquaintances,
Pay your debts promptly.
Employ your time well.
Do not reckon on chance.
Work hard.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FROM THE FOOTBALL GROUNDS.

THE ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL'S victory over Aston Villa by a goal to nil on Saturday was by far the most important feature of the week's football. To say it was expected would hardly be true, for since their entry into the first division of the Football League the "Gunners" had not shown quite the form that was expected of them. At the same time it must be confessed that Aston Villa had not altogether given their supporters every satisfaction, but the Villans have such a big reputation that even, though they may lose a match or two at the beginning of the season, it in no way lowers them in the estimation of the football public. That the game on Saturday proved the attraction it was expected to may be judged by the fact that no fewer than 30,000 people journeyed to Plumstead, and the reception the home team received when they left the field victors by a goal to nothing can be imagined. Both teams played splendid football, and on the play it is not favouring the Arsenal to say that they deserved their victory. There was very little in it, but what little there was must be given to the winners. The result has proved that the "Gunners" are a great side and quite worthy to rank with the best in the senior division.

The supporters of Manchester City witnessed a longed-for improvement in the teams' play against Preston North End, whom they defeated by six goals to one. The City had quite failed to realise expectations in their previous matches, but on Saturday, they played one of their finest games. In half an hour the forwards actually scored more goals than they had got in five preceding matches. And yet they were meeting a side that had won four times in six attempts. City in that half hour—later they naturally slackened their exertions—were simply irresistible. Their play combined the highest art with infinite dash and a splendid ability to utilise opportunities. Two of the successful shots, one by Livingstone and the other by Booth, were thrillingly fine. Each player took aim from an oblique position and at a long range, and the ball flew into the net corner in both cases with arrowy speed. M'Bride rose from belated attempts to save in utter amazement. The danger seemed so slight in Livingstone's case that the Preston players fairly allowed him to shoot, in the sure and certain hope that the ball would go behind and that they would thus gain relief from a period of hard pressure. It was certainly the finest last effort which Livingstone—not a player with a reputation as a first-rate shot—has ever made at Hyde Road, and perhaps Meredith himself has not surpassed it. The great improvement in City's play was undoubtedly due in large measure to Gillespie's reappearance.

Saturday was not an afternoon of great triumphs. Much the reverse. Only a single goal divided the contestants at the end of no fewer than six matches. For the rest, Sheffield Wednesday beat Notts Forest by two goals and Newcastle won splendidly at Trent Bridge by three. Newcastle raised immense admiration in the Nottingham onlookers. Their forward play was of quite the highest order of excellence artistically. If they had been as good before goal as city proved, Trent Bridge would have been the scene of a historic rout. In this matter Newcastle lacked conspicuously. Notts Forest were not so completely outplayed at Sheffield, but their attack, which can be so brilliant when the opposition is the least unsteady, seldom seemed likely to be successful against Wednesday's rearguard. Nottingham football, it must be said, is nowadays sadly decadent. The County team is, after all, little better than last season, and the grest achievement of the Forest against Blackburn stands quite alone in their record. One notes with regret that "gates" have declined on once ardent Trentside. A crowd of 10,000 is now considered good for an attractive League match. It was not so in the days when Notts Forest were fighting desperately with the Villa for the championship, or in the earlier days still when the County were dreaded by Sunderland and Everton. Blackburn Rovers and Bury were among the teams beaten by an odd goal. Blackburn's splendid beginning of three victories has thus been followed by three defeats. Bury, too, were beaten away from home—at Derby. They played a good game, and scored two goals to one in the second half, including the last goal of the match, but again fortune was not with them. It is the fifth defeat, but it is not one to be in the least ashamed of. Bury have well held their own in their last three games, and better times are certainly ahead.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Football Association to inquire into irregularities alleged to have been committed by some of the League Clubs, was, on Friday night last, laid before the Association Consultative Committee. Startling disclosures were made therein, and the upshot is that very heavy penalties have been inflicted on the offending clubs and individuals. The Manchester City, Sunderland, and Glossop clubs are each fined £25, and the first named are suspended from playing in Manchester during the present month. A number of officials of all three clubs are suspended for varying terms; some until 19 7. The whole of the trouble has arisen from finessing indulged in by the clubs in connection with the transfer of players.

The following is the position of the Clubs in the League first division to date:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drn.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	6	6	0	0	17	4	12
Preston North End	8	4	2	2	11	11	10
Newcastle United	6	4	1	1	13	5	9
Everton	7	4	3	0	9	7	8
Sunderland	7	3	2	2	13	9	8
Wolverhampton W.	7	4	3	0	11	12	8
Sheffield United	7	3	3	1	11	17	7
Aston Villa	8	3	4	1	11	12	7
Derby County	7	3	3	1	11	13	7
Blackburn Rovers	6	3	3	0	13	8	6
Manchester City	6	2	2	2	10	7	6
Woolwich Arsenal	6	2	2	2	8	5	6
Stoke	7	3	4	0	5	12	6
Small Heath	6	2	3	1	9	10	5
Middlesbrough	6	2	3	1	7	10	5
Notts County	7	2	4	1	7	14	5
Notts Forest	7	2	5	0	12	12	4
Bury	6	0	5	1	6	17	1

There have surely never been more instances of the proverbial inconsistency of football teams than in these first weeks of 1904-5. In the First Division only Sheffield Wednesday and Newcastle have played a thoroughly good game in every match. In the Second West Bromwich Albion are a perfect mystery. Their defeat by Gainsborough has been followed by a four goals victory over Burton. Burton are a second-rate team, but no one would have been surprised if the Albion had failed to win. Bristol City, after their bad beginning, are now doing great things—they won at Lincoln by two goals,—and Southern footballers are beginning to hope that the South will have two First Division sides next year. Few people would be sorry to see Bristol's ambition crowned. But Liverpool and Bolton show no marks of decline. Each has been easily victorious again. If either fear a rival side no doubt Manchester United is the one, not Bristol. Manchester United played a strong game at Bradford, and though they had a reserve man in the place of Roberts quite deserved to win. The result was a draw. A noteworthy and happy event was the first Glossop victory. Glossop preserved bravely with their best efforts in spite of past disappointments, and, beat Chesterfield away from home by a goal. It is, by the way, not a little remarkable that on Saturday all the three clubs punished by the Football Association gained brilliant victories.

There were a number of interesting games decided under the Rugby code on Saturday. The Heathens' defeat a week previous, by the Old Leysians, made one wonder if the Blackheath club were the splendid side they were supposed to be. In the absence of Dillon and Livesay on Saturday, it was recognized that they would have all their work cut out to defeat the Taylors. The play never reached a high standard, both sets of halves being poor. The Old Leysians' victory the previous week was brought about mainly by the Heathens' weakness at half, and they were fortunate that this same weakness did not lose them the match on Saturday. As it was they just managed to win by a try to nil. Richmond gained a meritorious victory over Liverpool, securing twenty-five points to their opponents' eight. Considering that the Old Leysians had defeated Blackheath, and that Rosslyn Park had been thoroughly beaten by the senior club, it was, perhaps, reasonable to expect the Leysians to defeat the Park. But exactly the opposite happened, which once more proves the uncertainty of the game.

To judge from the general form shown in the trial match at Richmond yesterday, Middlesex should be able to place a powerful fifteen in the field this season. Though some of those engaged could hardly be described as Colts, a gratifying feature of the trial was the form shown by the younger players on both sides. Perhaps the best of the backs was Wade, who has the makings of a really great half. All that he lacks is experience and coaching in the finer points of the position. He is a strong, resolute player, and his general style recalls D'Arcy Anderson. Francis is another promissing player, and Middlesex is fortunate to possess two such fine young halves. Goodchild, Bush, and Farquharson, of the other backs, also played well, while Flower, Croggan Thorburn, and the two Glovers should all be in the running for places in the pack. Flower and R. Glover being perhaps the pick of the five. Some difficulty will be experienced in picking the Cambridge third line this season. Macleod is the only certainty, and for the other positions there are many candidates. Hearson, of Uppingham, ought, however, to be a certainty for McNiel's place on the right wing. Indeed, he is regarded as such a fine wing three that an international "cap," and not merely his "blue," is anticipated by his admirers. Harding, Blandy, Willink, Thomkinson, and Gregory are all in the running for places.

It would be a wild hazard to attempt to forecast the ultimate champions of the Northern Union League. Only six weeks have passed, and all the clubs have tasted defeat. Wigan have so far been the surprise, and their bustling tactics on Saturday would have overcome many a better team than Widnes. At present they are at the head of the table, and on present form they should make a bold bid for the honours at the end of the season. Hull Kingston Rovers were the surprise last season, but so far they have struck a vein of bad luck and are at the bottom of the list. If the form of last Saturday is anything to go by they ought quickly to improve their position. They have a fine front rank which did splendid work against the Broughton Rangers. To beat the Rovers on their own ground where they are considered so strong, clearly shows that the Rangers are improving their form. The margin at the finish was only one point but there was no comparison in the two sets of backs. It is rarely that a football player is treated like a cricketer in the matter of benefits, and never does a footballer reap a harvest like Hirst. But the Hunslet Committee have decided to grant a benefit match to the brothers Goldthrope for their services and long connection with the club, and the proceeds will be added to a testimonial fund. It is certainly due to the efforts of the Goldthorpes that Hunslet occupy such a strong position in the Northern League to-day. Swinton on Saturday had a taste of their powers. Swinton were beaten forward, but what few opportunities the backs did get they showed they possessed sound combination when under different conditions.

The early defeat of James Braid in the recent tournament at Richmond and the ultimate success of J. H. Taylor in the event gave special interest to a match between the pair over the Bedford links. Play is over thirty-six holes. The weather was beautiful and the course in excellent condition. Taylor had the honour, and with his second he drove out of bounds. With another he put his shot over the hedge and gave up the hole. Braid was on the green with his third and down in five. Taylor won the second hole in a perfect three, against four. Taylor was stymied at the third, but managed to win the hole in three to four. Both drove good balls to the fourth, Braid having to play the odd. He was also short with his third. Taylor ran down a ten yard putt and won the hole, thus increasing his lead to two. A half in four was the result of the fifth, both men being short with their third. The sixth was halved in five, Taylor being on the green with his second, while Braid was in the rough. Taylor drove out of bounds on going to the seventh, while his opponent lay a dozen yards from the pin. Braid easily won this in three to four, and brought Taylor's lead down to one. The Mid-Surrey professional increased his lead at the eighth. With a beautiful mashie shot he holed out from some thirty yards, Braids being too strong with his second, Taylor won the ninth in three to four, and turned three up. A perfect three gave Braid the tenth, Taylor being short with his second and weak with his third. A half in four was the result of the eleventh, and also the twelfth. Braid pulled his second on going to the thirteenth, but with a lovely approach he managed to snatch a half in five. The fourteenth was halved in four, both players being strong with their third. Weak putting lost Braid the fifteenth, the hole being halved in five. Braid won the sixteenth, and the seventeenth and eighteenth were halved. Taylor finished one up on the round. The approximate scores were:—

Taylor—Out: 633345423—33. In: 444545334—33—71.
Braid—Out: 544445334—35, In: 344545434—36—72.

Though there has been a good deal of rain in the West Highlands and Islands during the past week, 1904 will go down to history as one of the best years on record for salmon, and one of the very worst for angling. The Awe yielded a few small fish last week, Mr. Hamish Stuart getting six in three days of from 6lb. to 10lb., while the same angler killed three fish on Saturday morning in the Orchy, which closed yesterday. One of the fish was a red-cock, which measured 42 inches in length, though not reaching the "pound to an inch" standard, owing to its long sojourn in the river. The fish was the largest kill in the Orchy this season, and gave splendid sport. In the Islands sport was poor before the rain came, but has improved. A feature of the West Highland river angling has been the number of large fish "up," and the comparatively small size of those actually captured. During the past ten days only grisle and small salmon have risen at all well.

Two highly-important alterations have been made by the International Commission in the rules for the British International Cup for Motor-Boats. The length of the course, which was between six and twelve knots, is increased to between thirty and thirty-five knots. The second change is an ordinance that all the competitors shall start together, and from a flying start. There will, therefore, be no question of selecting a country's representative from the results of heats, and such a contretemps as that which robbed Napier Minor of her well-earned victory this year will be impossible.

A SWOLLEN AMERICAN TRUST.

GIGANTIC INTERESTS IN FEW HANDS.

IT is reported to-day that the Standard Oil Trust has acquired control of the New York Central Railway, which, with the recently secured Union Pacific, makes the Standard Oil clique the most important trunk line owners in the United States.

There are complaints in Wall-street that the Rockefeller interests are becoming too powerful, and there is a growing demand that some legislative action should be taken to curb the ever-increasing power of the Standard Oil Corporation. It is gradually securing a hold on almost every important industry in the country, and in the hands of the few men that control the destinies of the Corporation is lodged more industrial power than there is political power at Washington.

The Corporation now controls, besides its oil monopoly and trans-Continental Railway system, the United States Steel Corporation, the Copper Trust, most of the great gas and electric lighting plants in the chief cities of the country, a chain of banks reaching from New York to San Francisco, and numerous street railways. The yearly profits of the Corporation are not known with exactness, but they are sufficient to permit an annual reinvestment of £8,000,000 in various enterprises.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Framji Ratanji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, with falsifying the muster-roll and pay abstracts of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by entering in them names of the individuals as being present at work well knowing they were not and thereby inducing the Trustees to pay out money. Mr. Acworth of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Jehagir and Servai, solicitors, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused Surveyor. Mr. S B Kapadia pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Dorabji Nassarwanji Kaka who has been made an approver.

Ananta Soma, a mason in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr. Acworth, said he knew the accused. In the month of June last Babaji Mistri sent him along with five other masons to Deolali, where he worked at a bungalow for one month and six days. During the period he worked there he received an advance of Rs. 7 from Kesheo. On his return to Bombay he drew his pay from Kaka. Subsequently Babaji Mistri told him to go to Deolali again. Witness declined to do so on the ground that living was very dear there. The next day the accused came, inspected the men at the muster and picked out seven men, including witness. These seven men were ordered to go to Deolali and, the Mistry having promised them bhatta, they agreed to do so. They remained at Deolali for one month and twelve days, during which period they received an advance of Rs. 59 between them. Witness, on his return to Bombay, applied to the Mistry for his pay for the month of August. The Mistry referred him to Kaka. A dispute arose regarding bhatta and witness as well as others refused to receive their pay. On the 22nd September he was again sent to Deolali by the mistry to fetch the men who were at work there. He was paid Rs. 20 for expenses by the mistry. He returned to Bombay bringing the men with him.

Several other witnesses, including masons, fitters and painters were examined, their evidence went to show that they were Port Trust's employes, that they worked at a bungalow at Deolali and that on their return to Bombay they asked for their pay from the Port Trust, a good many of them declining to receive their pay as there was a dispute regarding bhatta.

Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Acworth, said he searched the general works' office of the Port Trust on the 23rd September last and took possession of two documents, one representing accounts between the accused and witness, Kaka, and the other a letter from Shapurji Contractor to the accused. Witness found these documents on a table which was pointed out to him as belonging to the accused in the centre of the room. He searched the office again on the night of the 25th September and found three more documents—memos of deduction and a letter from Shapurji Contractor. These papers were in a large bag which he found in a cupboard, the key of which was produced by Kaka. In the large bag there was a small bag containing Rs. 149-1-0. Witness made "a punch nama".

Mr. Acworth tendered the "punch nama" to be put in evidence.

Mr. Velinker objected to the document going in on the grounds that it contained a statement made by the approver Kaka in the absence of the accused, that it contained a representation of money having been paid to painters who worked at Deolali and that it was a statement made by an accused person to the police.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Velinker's objection remarking that it was a novel way of making a "punch nama."

Witness continuing further said he also found another bag containing Rs. 60-3-9 and a third one containing Rs. 25-12-9. All these monies were found in the cupboard above referred to. On the 23rd September, witness went to the Port Trust Offices at Ballard Pier and there sealed up the drawers of the accused's table in the presence of Mr. Messent, Chief Engineer. On the 25th idem he went there again to search the drawers. The seals were intact. He opened the drawers in the presence of Mr. Fosbery and found in it a memo of deduction. The document was signed by Mr. Fosbery before it was taken possession of by witness. The accused who was then present, read the paper before it was signed by Mr. Fosbery. The accused made no remarks when Mr. Fosbery signed the paper. On the morning of the 3rd October witness went to Deolali and there saw witness Shapurji Contractor and took possession of the book of accounts from him.

Narayen Govind, sub-inspector, Bombay Police said he went to Deolali on the 22nd September. He went to Shapurji's workshops at the sanitarium building and took possession of books and papers. He called a "punch" and numbered the papers, before taking them in his charge.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

JABALPUR NOTES.

DURING the past month, the Jabalpur community writes our correspondent, has at very short intervals been reminded of the words in the Church Burial Service "In the midst of life we are in death." No less than four well-known ladies who in their own circles were much esteemed, have passed away and left their dear ones to bemoan their loss.

The plague, which increased by leaps and bounds for a time, is on the decrease now in the city, but there have been several cases amongst servants in the out offices of compounds of Bungalows in the Civil Lines which makes matters most uncomfortable for the European occupants—all that can be done in the way of disinfecting etc. is being done. This has been a sickly month, indeed, as it generally is at Jabalpur—one young lady is seriously ill with enteric fever, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

We had just finished with the Alexandra Comedy Company when that strong man Sandow arrived and gave two entertainments at the Station Theatre, and never was this theatre packed, as it was on each of these occasions.

The young men of Jubbulpur who call themselves "The Unattached List" were courteous enough to give a Dance in return for the floral dance recently given by some of the Young Ladies of Jabbulpur who are also "Unattached." The result has been one entertainment.

We are now on the look out for the Coronation Circus Company whose posters are to be seen all over Jabbulpur and which attract crowds of natives, I believe the local Padre has given offence to a certain class of his congregation whom he designated in the Diocesan Magazine as the "so called second class people". The Padre has written an explanatory letter to the local "Thunderer" stating that he does not call these people "second class" but that he made use of the phrase which is applied to that class by other persons.

AN IRISH EVICTION SIEGE.

STRONG FORCE OF POLICE WORSTED.

Memories of old days were recalled by the scenes witnessed at Feilsfort, about sixteen miles from Cork on October 12th, when an attempt was made to evict a tenant named Edward Murphy, who is stated to owe six years' rent to his landlord. The Sheriff, with bailiffs and police, arrived on the scene and when they sought possession they found Murphy securely barricaded in the house. The bailiffs were received with stones and boiling water, and the Sheriff consequently telegraphed to Cork for reinforcements. Fifty police with scaling ladders and crowbars were soon on the scene, but they also were unsuccessful. The greatest excitement prevailed, and as the operations proceeded large crowds of people assembled. Mr. Crean, M.P., and Mr. Sheehan, M.P., were present, and cheered the resisters.

Murphy's friends mustered in strong force to assist him. At length the door was forced with a battering-ram, but the bailiffs' progress was barred by an iron gate firmly fixed within and guarded by stalwart men. The police attempted to force back the defenders at the point of the bayonet, but being received with red-hot iron bars they hastily retired.

THE PRIEST PROCURES A SURRENDER.

At sunset active operations were suspended, in accordance with the law, but at a late hour the holders of the dwelling surrendered. They were arrested and conveyed to the Rathcormac police barracks, where they are held in custody. During the attack many policemen and bailiffs were injured, but none seriously. It appears that the surrender was due to the intervention of the parish priest, who advised that further resistance was useless and would only entail bloodshed. At the time over 100 police were concentrated at the homestead, and there were many hostile interchanges between them and sympathisers with the evicted.

It is asserted that Murphy had offered half his rent, but that the landlord required the land for other purposes and refused to come to terms.

MOTOR MURDER.

MANY ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK RACE.

NAILS AND GLASS ON THE COURSE.

THE international motor-car race for the Vanderbilt Cup, which was held in Long Island on Oct. 8, says the New York "Express" correspondent was more like a battle than a race. The casualties were one man killed and two injured, while nearly every car in the race suffered from tyre troubles.

If these mishaps were pure accidents they would establish another serious indictment against the folly of motor-car racing. But they were not accidents. They were, for the most part, caused by the criminal prejudice of the anti-motorists of the Island, who manifested their disapproval of the race by strewing the course with nails and broken glass.

A patch of road strewn with nails was the cause of Arents' car (a Mercedes) turning a somersault, and this still killed the chauffeur.

The casualties were:—

KILLED:

Meuzel, Mr. Arents' chauffeur,

INJURED:

Mr. George Arents, dangerously.
Mr. Wallace's assistant—run over.

VANDERBILTS' CAMP.

Mr. W.K. Vanderbilt junior started the race from Westbury at six o'clock in the morning.

Various members of the Vanderbilt family had camped out all night to see the start. It was so cold that Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt bought a fence from a farmer, and set it burning to keep them warm.

The race was run over a triangular course nearly thirty miles in extent, and the course had to be covered ten times, making a total of 284 miles. Thousands of people lined the roads. They raised an encouraging cheer as Mr. Stevens' red Mercedes came into line and shot off like a whirlwind along the straight road followed rapidly by the little Frenchman Gabriel in his Dietrich and then by a Royal, a Pope and another Mercedes. There were eighteen starters but the unlucky number 13 was omitted and therefore the last car was numbered 19.

The car of Mr W K Vanderbilt junior equipped with surgeons, medicines and bandages followed the racers and hundreds of flagmen and detectives were employed to guard the course.

After a short time the behaviour of the onlookers underwent a significant change. Instead of cheers there were hoots and hisses.

MOTOR HATRED.

Long Island hates motorists. It was a New York magistrate who said that scorchers ought to be shot at sight; it was to his court that two motorists thereupon drove cased in steel armour. It was in Long Island that directors of the Automobile Club were put into cells because they had not enough money in their pockets to furnish immediate bail; that motorists were forbidden to wear masks, because they might frighten women; and that motorists were constantly bombarded with marbles shot from slings.

Before the race the farmers of Nassau County were in a state of uproar. They demanded to know why wealthy motor-car owners could not build a racecourse of their own, instead of using the public roads. They unsuccessfully tried to prevent the race by injunction.

The most dreadful consequences of the nail-strewing occurred in the fourth round. Mr. George Arents' Mercedes was shaken by a violent explosion. A tyre had burst. Leaning over the side to see what had happened, Mr. Arents allowed the car to swerve to the right. The jerk threw him into the air, and he alighted seriously injured. His chauffeur, Meuzel grasped the steering wheel, bringing the car sharply back to the left.

CHAUFFEUR KILLED.

The wrench appears to have dislocated the steering gear, and the car, running free, struck the roadside trolly track and turned a complete somersault. It fell on the top of Meuzel and smashed him dreadfully. Three hours later he died in hospital.

Mr. Arents, who is very rich and a member of the Tobacco Trust, was picked up unconscious, suffering from a fracture of the skull, accompanied with cerebral hemorrhage. His life was despaired of, and the members of his family were summoned.

Immediately after the accident a morbid crowd surrounded the car and stripped it bare of its fittings for souvenirs.

The accidents were, of course, not all due to the malignancy of the nail-strewers. M. Gabriel (80-h.p. De Dietrich) had a narrow escape from a railway train at a level crossing. Soon after eight o'clock in the morning his car and an express train approached the Mineola crossing at the same moment—both flying at top speed. The sheriffs, losing their heads, signalled the train first to stop and then to go on.

Both the car and the train went on, and oy the mercy of Providence, Gabriel whizzed across the lines just ahead of the engine. He missed death by twelve inches.

Mr. E. R. Thomas (Mercedes) swerved off the road while making a quick turn, ran on the grass, and missed a tree by ten inches. Dolcrini, Mr. Wallace's chauffeur, while trying to make a flying leap into the machine, fell, and a wheel passed over his legs. He was taken to the hospital, but was not badly hurt.

POLICEMAN'S ADVICE.

The first man in was Mr. G.H. Heath, an American who lives in Paris. He drove a 60-h. p. Panhard-Levassor. His time was 5hrs. 23mins. 45secs., which works out at an average of 52 7-10 miles per hour, and 1min. 28secs. behind him came M. Clement (Clement-Bayard), claiming that, as he was entitled to a deduction of a minute and a half for a stoppage, the race ought to be his. The judges have disallowed the protest.

After the first two cars came in the race was stopped owing to the spectators crowding on the course. The third place was awarded to Lyttle, who driving a mere baby of 34-h. p. (Pope), had made the next best time so far as he had gone.

Mr. Heath has a policeman to thank for his victory. In the ninth lap a tyre burst, a piece of it flying up and hitting the chauffeur. Heath stopped, and he and his chauffeur looked in despair at each other. A crowd gathered, sympathising with them in their misfortune.

"What's the matter?" demanded a policeman, driving the crowd away. "Why don't you mend it?"

"No use!" said Heath.

"Guess you can try, anyway," said the policeman.

Heath did try. It took him twenty-two minutes to put a new tyre on. But he won the race.

In the seventh lap Gabriel was stopped by a frozen carburetter and a cracked cylinder. He set to work with feverish energy, but, finding the task hopeless, he threw down his tools, tore his hair, and wept.

THE LATE FRENCH PREMIER'S POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

LEGISLATION AND HUMAN NATURE.

THE "Figaro" of October 12th contains several hitherto unpublished papers collected by the family of the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau and dealing principally with the religious question in French politics of recent years. "Anti-Clericalism" he writes is a condition constant, permanent and necessary to all states. It must express itself by an indefinite series of acts and does not constitute a Government programme. In a speech which he prepared for delivery in the Chamber, the ex-Premier condemns the policy which tends to the denunciation of the Concordat. He says:—

As the aim of politics must be to conciliate, it is necessary that there should be relations between the Church and the State. To leave the appointment of our bishops entirely to Rome, and to the bishops the appointment of their priests, would mean, before thirty years, allowing the Church to realise the seizure of France. Separation can only be brought about by the slow action of time on the minds and consciences of men and by the evolution of Catholicism. To hope for a sudden transformation from a legislative measure argues the cherishing of illusions, inexperience, and the imprudence of purely speculative minds which believe in the omnipotence of the verb "to legislate."

Neither men nor minds can be transformed by a law. The question of separation is not yet ripe, and nothing can be more dangerous for Parliamentarism than to be incessantly tearing at financial or moral problems, the solution of which remains distant, or menacing everyone without satisfying anyone. Public opinion shows hesitation, the money-saving classes display timidity, the spirit of enterprise is flagging, simply because we have raised at pleasure more difficulties than we are able to surmount in a given time. This hasty and short-sighted policy is by no means favourable to the action of a Republican party desirous to remain united, not to be divided and subdivided.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine-dealers everywhere

ROYAL ANTECEDENTS.

THE LIPPE SUCCESSION QUESTION.

KAISER'S FORBEAR WHO WAS A PEASANT.

THE "Express" Hamburg Correspondent writes:—The Imperial Chancellor is trying to smooth the feelings of the people of Lippe, much ruffled by the Emperor's telegram regarding the succession of Count Leopold as Regent.

In a letter which he has addressed to the Vice-President of the Lippe-Detmold Diet, he explains that his Majesty's intention was merely to announce that the troops could not take the oath of allegiance to the new Regent until the question of succession had been legally settled and that it was far from his mind to interfere in any way with any of the constitutional rights of the principality.

The question of succession must be settled in conformity with the law, and Count von Buelow adds that he will do all he can personally to attain this end.

The "Vorwaerts" has unearthed a number of documents which show that if the alleged flaws in Count Leopold of Lippe's line of descent prevent him from legitimately succeeding to the throne of Lippe, similar objections could be urged against almost every monarch in Europe.

The Kaiser, for instance who is so strongly opposed to Count Leopold's accession, favouring that of his brother-in-law, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, counts a peasant woman among his ancestresses. This fact, according to the German laws of succession, should have rendered him incapable of ascending the throne.

THE KAISERIN, TOO.

Precisely the same objections apply to the German Empress. Forty years ago a tribunal of eighteen judges unanimously decided that her father, Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, was debarred from the succession owing to the flaws in his genealogical tree.

On the same grounds that are urged against Count Leopold of Lippe it could be objected with equal justice that the German Crown Prince is debarred from the succession to the throne because his mother is the daughter of a duke legally classified as incapable of succession.

The Kaiser's partisanship in the Lippe case is condemned on all sides. Not a single voice in Germany has been raised in his defence. Over twenty public meetings were held in different parts of the principality of Lippe to protest against the Kaiser's interference in the affairs of the little State.

The Diet of Lippe have unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the Federal Council to bring about a speedy settlement of the dispute through the courts or by a specially appointed arbitration tribunal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CARBINE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 3rd and 4th Spoon Competitions fired for at Santa Cruz on the 30th inst:—

Scores 500 yards.

Gr J Woodall	33a
Sergt P Hunter	33b
Gr H Crawshaw	31
Gr S Marner	31
Br W C Lilolot	30
Gr W Lazelle	28
Gr J M P Clyne	29
Gr H L Aspden	27
Sergt H E Bryning	23
Gr E Pedder	26
Sergt-Major J R Owens	25
Lieut H O Coates	24
Gr J Dominy	23
Sergt Inst H Solley	18
Gr E P Bennett	16

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

Scores 600 yards.

Sergt P Hunter	32a
Gr H Crawshaw	28b
Gr J Dominy	27
Gr J Woodall	26
Gr W C Lilolot	25
Sergt-Major J R Owens	23
Sergt-Inst H Solley	21
Sergt H E Bryning	21
Gr H L Aspden	21
Gr S Marner	20
Lieut H O Coates	19
Gr J M P Clyne	18
Gr E J Bennett	16
Gr E P Pedder	16
Gr W Lazelle	13

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

The next shoot will take place on the 6th instant. Ranges 200 and 300 yards, the score at 300 yards counting for the Club Blend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, November 1.

1 The following extract is published from Army Regulations, India, Vol IX, 1904, p. 71 item 70, for information.

"Unless, during the year in question, a Member of a Mounted Corps has, in the opinion of the O C, mounted himself suitably or, as a Quarter master or Paymaster, performed his duties efficiently, he shall not be returned as efficient even though he posses es the requisite Drill and Musketry qualifications."

2 The Squadron will parade on the sands at Church Gate Station on Thurs ay the 10th instant at 7 a m sharp.

DRESS:—Marching Order.

3. Members who have not yet drawn water bottles, haversacks, or provided themselves with puttie gaiters, spurs hie ds, and chains are requested to apply to the Sergeant Instructor at once.

4 The range at Sahta Cruz will be reserved for practice and class firing next Saturday the 5th Novem ber from 3-15 p m Recruits should make a point of attending and notifying the Sergeant Instructor of their intention to be present.

Train leaves Church Gate Stations 2-50 p m Bombay Time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 1.

I The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m. at the Apollo Bunder, to-day (Tuesday) to proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

II There will be a General Meeting of No 2 Coy at the Nesbit Lane Head Quarter on Thursday the 3rd instant at 8-45 p. m. all members of the Company are requested to attend

II No 1 Coy will parade at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p m. for Squad Drill and instructions for proficiency—and at Colaba North Fort on Thursday at 6-30 a m for G B L Gun Drill

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, November 1.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 5th proximo, at the Gymkhana ard of the Parade Ground at 5-30 p m Cadets will attend

Dress—Drill Order Helmets Bondoleers and Putties to be worn.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible and draw them before the opening Parade.

3 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

5 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only a Head-Quarters at 6 p m on Wednesday next the 2nd proximo Infantry Drill Part I para 21 to 41 will be practised.

5 The following promotions will take effect in F Company from this date:—No 228 Corpl C Rimfle, to be Sergt vice Sergt Cody resigned. No 216 Lce Corpl T Johnstone to be Sergt vice Sergt Hazel resigned. No 2251 Lce Corpl B R Gillespie to be Sergt vice Sergt O'Brien resigned.

6 The following member is transferred from I to E Coy (Cyclist). No 585 V Hildreth.

7 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing on the 3rd 4th and 6th Instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this and try to complete their Class Firing.

8 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5 p. m. on Wednesday the 2nd Instant and every Wednesday until further orders. Dress Plain Clothes side arms to be worn.

9 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday the 3rd Inst at Head Quarters at 6 p. m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly in Baluchistan, Kashmir, Sind and the South-West Panjab and has fallen slightly in the Submontane, Panjab, United Provinces and North-East India. It has changed by only small amounts in the Peninsula and South Burma. Very low temperatures were recorded during the past 24 hours in the extreme North-West India. The day temperature was 17 degrees below normal at Cherat, 14 1-2 degrees Srinagar and 13 degrees Peshawar. Last night 19 degrees of frost, were registered at Sonemarg, 15 at Dras and 13 1-2 at Leh. Temperature was above normal in Rajputana, Central India and West Central Provinces. Cloud has decreased in the extreme North-West of India, but skies are still Cloudy in South Bengal and Orissa and cloud has increased on the Madras Coast. Local rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and the Kashmir Himalayas. Tavoy reports 2 inches, Mergui 1 1-2. Local showers are possible during the next 24 hours in the South Peninsula and South Burma. Fine weather will prevail in the North-West India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 31st OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton healthy. Cotton arrivals large. Wheat being sown, requires rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rabi crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. No further rain expected. Cotton picking commenced. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower and want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton prospects much improved. Rabi crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Seasonables. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole country. The barometer is about normal in Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula and above it elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are;—Maximum 5° to 0° in excess at Madras, Cuddapah, Khandwa, Saugor and Indore, and minimum 5° to 9° in excess as at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Indore, Ajmer, Jhansi, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Sirsa and Lahore, and 5° in defect at Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 80° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Madras, Belgaum, Bombay, Raipur, Amraoti and Negapatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Madras.

Weather.—Winds are slightly cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast and weather seems to be a little unsettled in the Bay. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails generally in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

(*Gazette of India*, October 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In modification of paragraph 15 of the notification of the Govt of India in the H Depart No 518 dated the 6th March 1879, the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 14 15 and 16 of the I A A 1878 (X of the 1878 thereby made in favour of European subjects of H M the King Emperor shall cease to extend Mr F Earle proprietor of the Dunagiri tea estate in the United Provinces.

Mr R Nathan C I E of the I C S Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Depart is placed on special duty with effect from the 1st Nov.

The services of Mr A J Laine of the I C S are placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Capt H J Walton M B F R C S I M S Bengal are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

The services of Capt R R Vaughan Cantonment Magistrate placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj C Archer on being relieved of the office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Feizchistan is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major A McConaghey a Political Assistant of the 1st officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Lieut-Col C Herbert, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted on return from leave, as Political Officer in charge of the Ex-Amir.

With reference to Notification No 2217-E C, dated the 11th July, the provisional recognition of the appointment of H Deane as Consul for Belgium at Madras has been confirmed by H M's Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieut James Douglas Strone, 2d Batn, Royal Scots Fusiliers; double co officer, 10th Punjabis dated 4th Oct Godfrey Noel Grey Monck-Mason, 2nd Bat, Royal Sussex Regt, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Bat, Middlesex Reg; officiating double Co officer, 84th Punjabis, dated 3rd Oct and Sec Lieut Strong and Monk-Mason are promoted to the rank of Lieut in the I A subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 4th and 3rd Oct 1904, respectively.

Lieut J C S Rendall, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, with effect from the 8th Sept joined his appointment on the 30th Sept 1904.

Conductor H. Southall, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M approval 2nd October Alfred Wilcrforce Leonard, 98th Infantry 27th October William Leith Malcolm, 31st Punjabis Second Lieuts to be Lieuts 11th April Alastair Fitz Hugh Maclean, 33rd Punjabis 4th July William Rix Amee, 4th Prince Albert Victor's R Junta

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Capt Thomas Richard Mondy office of the Deputy Adjut Gen Bengal Command to be Commissary; Assist Commissary and Hon Lieut Arthur Edwards office of the Adjut Gen in India to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval; Assist Commissary supernumerary and Hon Lieut Thomas Varnell Macey office of the Deputy Adjut-Gen Bengal Command is absorbed in that grade; Assist Commissary supernumerary and Hon Lieut Arthur Gal Army Remount D pot is absorbed in the grade of Conductor; Sub Conductor supernumerary Edward Henry Chapman office of the Deputy Adjut Gen Punjab Command is absorbed in that grade—with effect from the 25th April on augmentation.

Sub Conductors William Davis office of the Deputy Adjut Gen, Punjab Command; Thomas Dwyer Chief Warder Military Prison Peshawar to be Conductors; Sub Conductors seconded Frederick Reginald Vandyke Survey of India Department and Frederick Sydney Cousins Lawrence Military Asylum Sanawar to be Conductors seconded; Sergeants Edward Worcester office of the Quartermaster Gen in India Edgar Martin Office of the Deputy Adjut Gen Bengal Command; and Ernest Corfe office of the Adjut Gen in India Royal Artillary Branch to be Sub Conductors—with effect from the 25th April on augmentation.

Sergeants James Allen office of the Adjut Gen in India and John Wright Chief Warder Military Prison Allahabad to be Sub Conductor supernumerary Frank Vainty Jones office of the Deputy Adjut Gen Bengal Command is absorbed in that grade; Surgeants William Francis Coombs Chief Warder Military Prison Quetta and Fredrick James Morris office of the Adjutant Gen in India to be Sub Conductors—with effect from the 25th April on augmentation.

Hon Lieut and Assist Commissary Joseph Baker to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Conductor Walter Henry Skeat to be Assist Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M approval; Conductor Henry Arthur Minto (supernumerary to complement) to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor,—and vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain T. G. Cole, retired; with effect from the 28th August

HAM NGHI, the ex-Emperor of Annam, who is now residing at Algiers, and who has lately been at Versailles, will shortly marry, says the "Paris Journal," a French lady, Mlle. Laloe, daughter of a Judge of the Algiers Appeal Court. The ex-Emperor has been receiving up till now a pension of 30,000 frs. a year. On the occasion of his marriage the pension has been raised to 80,000 frs.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The soldiers who went to Thibet,
Their Ardour was somewhat upset;
If they ventured to loot,
The orders were "Boot."
So there wasn't much fun in Thibet.

Midst Hardship and great deprivation,
With horrible frosty sensation,
They managed to "gib"
Held Lhassa a bit,
But alas! 'twas only probation.

The trial and prison life of Mrs Maybrick are to be made the subject of a play which will shortly be placed on the stage in New York. One of the most remarkable features of the play is that Queen Victoria has been introduced as one of the characters.

The hat which Napoleon wore at Waterloo and which is going to the Conde Museum at Chantilly, is the sixth authentic hat of the Emperor's which is preserved as a relic. One is owned by Prince Victor Napoleon, the heir of the Bonaparte or Napoleon family. Another is in the possession of his brother, Prince Louis. A third belongs to the painter Arman Dumaresecq. A fourth is at Madame Tussaud's, in London. A fifth is in the museum of the army, and the sixth is that of Gerome, which is now going to Chantilly.

The Vernon motto, "Ver non semper virat" is one of those punning mottoes which are so frequent with British names. Everyone (says the "Manchester Guardian") knows the Fortescue pun Forte scutum salus ducum and the Nevill pun Ne vile velis, and the Dixie pun Quod dixi, dixi. Others are probably less well-known. The complacent assurance of the motto of the Flowers, Flores curet Deus would be hard to beat. But Sir William Godfrey is contented with nothing less than two puns, God fried, and Deus et libertas.

According to the "Tailor and Cutter" there is said to be only one man in London who presents a correct living picture of how the Scottish kilt should be worn, and he is a sergeant-major in the London Scottish Volunteer.

A great deal of so-called "Scottish" whisky sold on the Continent is in reality cheap potato spirit, made and bottled in Hamburg. There is now a flourishing open market in that city, where empty whisky bottles, with the labels intact, and bearing such well-known names as Dewar, Buchanan, and Usher, are bought at from 4d. to 6d. each to be refilled.

When baboons once take to a mealie field they will not leave it till they have eaten every cob. When they depart every evening for home they have filled their stomachs their cheek pouches, and their arms! You cannot poison these pests, for fifteen grains of pure strychnine in a banana has failed to kill one. Only shooting with a rifle will do, says "The County Gentleman," and no human army was ever cleverer in setting sentries. Even at night-time a large force of hunters has often been defied its attempts to surround the rocky stronghold of Cynocephalus porcarius. Even dogs sent against the baboons fall before creatures which have hands with which to seize their enemies before biting them. Let the stay-at-home farmer congratulate himself on possessing merely rooks, pigeons, rats, and sparrows.

"My father," said Wellington's son, "deemed Washington the purest and noblest character of modern time—possibly of all time—and considering the raw troops with which he had to oppose the trained and veteran soldiers of England, also a great general." Another interesting statement which the second Duke made to Gen. Wilson, who writes to the October 'Cornhill,' was that when his father was assigned to the command of an expedition to be sent out against the city of Washington and New Orleans in 1814, he declined the command chiefly on the ground that he would not fight against Washington's countrymen. And when his Government asked for the names of three officers from whom a commander could be selected, Wellington wrote, "Sir Edward Pakenham, Sir Edward Pakenham, Sir Edward Pakenham," and so poor Sir Edward, his brother-in-law, was sent to New Orleans to meet his death in the most disastrous defeat ever sustained by a British Army.

Among the few words now known of the old Scythian language is their name for the Supreme being. Herodotus tells us that it was bagaios. In the liturgy of the Russian Church, which like our English prayer-book preserves old words, the Almighty is still called Bogu. No doubt that word, or some from of it, was used all over northern Europe for the old Pagan divinities. But the Christian religion came in and the people were no longer permitted to make the customary offering; so the old gods starved and shrank into ugly goodlings, Pucks. Some were light, and were called fairies: some were dark, and were called brownies. These hungry godlings came after dark and scared people, and so were spookas poohs, bogeys, bugbears and bugges. One of the English versions of the Bible has it. Thou shalt not be afeard of any bugge by night, meaning any terror by night, as it is now translated. But by-and-by people began to find out, that there was nothing in these tales of spectres, and frankly called them humbug and bogus. They even got to making jokes about verse: Thou shalt not be afeard of any bugge by night, until everybody knows what the term means nowadays. What a come-down (exclaims Mr. Eugene Wood in "Munsey") for a word that started out as such a big bug.

Some impression of the enormous proportions of the St. Louis Exhibition will be gained if you can imagine an aggregation of, say, a dozen Crystal Palaces displayed in grounds covering 1,240 acres in extent, and having a circumference of about six miles. The greatest drawback to the Exhibition is undoubtedly its unwieldy size, says the "Magazine of Commerce." The distances between many of the pavilions are so great that a special journey has to be taken in order to visit them.

The topic of episcopal signatures is again agitating the ecclesiastical newspapers, and hopes are expressed that the new Bishop of Carlisle, whoever he may be, will discard the practice of his predecessor, who signed "J. W. Carlisle," and revert to the picturesque archaism of "Carlioi."

Mr. Balfour learnt his golf from the late Tom Dunn, one of the best of the old school of Scottish professionals. Mr. Balfour's excellent game has been built up by a system of careful attention to graduated detail. So intent was the right honourable gentleman upon learning the game thoroughly and scientifically before entering upon a match that he spent a fortnight, we are told, in learning how to play balls out of a sand bunker with the niblick.

Mr. Harry Marks states that he employs a French driver for his French car because he is better for the purpose than an English chauffeur. We believe, says "Motoring Illustrated," that for racing the Frenchman usually scores, but for every-day, conscientious caring for his car, and for ordinary touring purposes, the Englishman is by far the better servant.

Yakumo Koizumi was the Japanese name of the late Lafcadio Hearn, the eminent authority on things Japanese. It is related that one of his pupils, calling on him, found him seated in orthodox Japanese fashion with his feet under him; the student followed suit, accepting the cushion and pipe offered him. But Hearn was the more Japanese of the two (says the "Academy and Literature"), the young man soon finding his position intolerable. Hearn smiled and said, "All the new young men of Japan are growing into the Western style now. I do not blame you; please stretch your legs and be comfortable."

"Perhaps you do not know how woman came really to be made," said Mrs. Allan Bright to a gathering of Hanley Liberals whilst advising them to enlist lady helpers. "It was in this way: Adam was made very, very sleepy, and when he was fast asleep the brains were taken from him, and these made woman."

The position at the War Office at the present moment, says the "Birmingham Gazette" and "Express," is the reverse of either reassuring of satisfactory, not a single official, civil or military, of influence is to be found at his post. The Estimates for next year have not been touched, for the simple reason that the persons responsible are unable to say what may be proposed.

The "Law Journal" points out that in Mr. H. W. Lucy's "Next Liberal Ministry," the legal element is unprecedentedly large. Having selected Sir R.T. Reid as Mr. Gully's successor in the Chair, he predicts the appointment of Mr. Haldane as Lord Chancellor, of Mr. Asquith as First Lord of the Treasury, of Mr. Fletcher Moulton as Chancellor of the Exchequer, of Sir Henry Fowler as Secretary for India, of Mr. Thomas Shaw as Home Secretary, of Mr. James Bryce as President of the Board of Trade, of Mr. Lloyd-George as Under-Secretary of the Home Office, and of Mr. Lawson Walton and Mr. W.S. Robson as Law Officers. Nor are these the only names in the list that the legal profession can claim. Sir Charles Dilke, whom Mr. Lucy selected for the Foreign Office, and Mr. John Morley, whose appointment as President of the Council is suggested, are nominal members of the Bar.

THEY QUICKEN THE LIVER.—The action of Doan's Dinner Pills on the liver is direct and specific, exciting every nerve, opening every channal, and causing a free flow of all torpid and stagnant bile. (Of all Chemists.)

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

GIVES

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,

ENERGY TO THE LANGUID,

COMFORT TO THE DYSPEPTIC,

AND

GOOD DIGESTION TO ALL.

INDIGESTION means torturing pain, incessant weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the national remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by thirty-five years' unbroken success in curing Indigestion, Biliousness, and all ailments that arise from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It cured Mrs. Sonnenburger. It will cure you.

"For eleven years I suffered from a combination of diseases," writes Mrs. Anna Sonnenburger, of 8, De Beers Road, North End, East London, on June 15th 1904. "After eating, I was often afflicted with vomiting and severe pains in the chest and stomach. I could not sleep at nights and so my whole nervous system became deranged. After being for seven weeks an in-patient of the local hospital, a lady friend asked me to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. I did so, with the result that I regained my lost appetite and strength, and am now enjoying the very best of health."

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

It feeds the hair. The hair grows long and heavy because it gives to the hair just what it needs.

If your hair is turning gray, it shows there is lack of hair nourishment. Give your hair this hair-food and it will take on new life. Soon all the deep, rich color of youth will return to it.

We are sure you will be greatly pleased with Ayer's Hair Vigor as a hair-dressing. It makes the hair soft and smooth, and prevents splitting at the ends.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

"SIMPLE SIMON"

caught nothing, because his methods were wrong. Headache and Neuralgia—most distressing of maladies have to be treated with something stronger than faith.

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Get a bottle of the Balm at once, use it according to directions—and you'll be more than delighted with the result. It's so good; you'll get results promptly—and in a short time a cure will result.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Government has decided to arm our field artillery with a somewhat heavy gun without shields, says the "Broad Arrow." In other respects, i.e., as to rapidity of fire, solidity of construction, range and trajectory, we believe the gun to be a good weapon. In our Army the moment has come when not only artillerymen but all arms, officers naturally more than any other rank, should have a fair knowledge of the duties and powers of the guns. If it be not so we shall produce a race of Generals that will but feebly understand the science of war. In Germany so long ago as 1870 even the infantry private soldier knew not a little when he summed up the principle of battles in the words, "Meine Stiefel und die Corps Artillerie." The French have the best quick-firing field-gun in the world, but we do not think, in spite of their theories as to the "rafale," &c., that their officers are more capable than our own. What, as we have before remarked, is a really burning question is, considering the value of our gun and its somewhat over great weight, the additional number of waggons that will be necessary if the quantity of ammunition carried is not to be lessened. The question that arises in this connection is should not the six-gun battery be given up in favour of that armed with four guns only? The French have adopted the four gun battery. In Germany two well-known authorities, General Rohne and General von Blume, are vigorous partisans of the same. It may interest our readers to hear what the "Neue Militar Blatter" says upon this subject. At the same time we do not pretend to lay down that German opinions on the matter are necessarily better than our own. During the Napoleonic wars the Prussian Army had only two or three guns per thousand men, but in 1870 it entered into the campaign with 3·3 to 3·3 guns per 1000 men of all arms. In 1904 the proportion has much increased. It is 5·76 per 1000. If the four gun battery were adopted presuming the number of batteries to remain the same, the proportion would fall to 3·84 per 1000. Rapidity of fire means a larger supply of ammunition, and the number of ammunition waggons must be very great. At the commencement of the nineteenth century there was but one waggon per twelve guns. At present the Germans allow one-and-a-half waggons per gun, the difference is enormous. If the Germans, who, as we know, are changing their artillery materiel, retain the six-gun battery, the number of waggons, horses, and, of course, drivers must considerably increase the length of the divisional ammunition columns."

"Jersey is paying a handsome tribute to the Army. There are towns, and counties, which have grown to look upon the military with a disdainful eye, and in fact to vote them a bit of a nuisance. This may appear a singular statement, and perhaps it is an astonishing one, but those who have any intimate acquaintance with an Army station know that it gets anything but a good character as a rule. Jersey stands out as a case in point. The obstinate Government saw nothing in the War Office threat to withdraw the 2nd Highland Light Infantry from the island, but now the threat has been carried into execution they find that something like £30,000 a year has been turned away. Whether these figures are right or wrong, the fact remains that a single battalion of infantry is worth housing, and Jersey, is unfortunately for herself, only just learning the truth. On the other hand, Norwich so well appreciates the presence of the military, that the rumoured intention of the authorities to remove the cavalry regiment stationed there on the ground that sufficient accommodation could not be found sent the whole city into a flutter of excitement. Meetings were held, and it was decided to do all that was possible to retain a time-honoured institution. The result has been that an excellent site for new barracks has been procured by the people, and the War Office, struck by the enthusiasm shown, has consented to spend a large sum in building, and to continue Norwich as a permanent garrison town. Beautifully situated, this 'city in an orchard,' as it has been called, has a good name wherever soldiers are gathered together, and those who have had the good fortune to be stationed there are loud in its praises."

The storm of criticism which has burst upon the scheme of Army reform proposed by Mr. Arnold-Forster shows how difficult, if not impossible, it is for any one man to propose a remedy for our faulty military arrangements. How difficult it is was fully emphasised on the 6th inst by the Secretary of State for War in his speech to the Cutlers at Sheffield. It is one of the peculiarties of our military system that a civilian Member of Parliament is made responsible for the Army, and to him the nation looks for proposals effecting it. The Secretary of State for War may be a perfect organiser, financier, and administrator but he may be absolutely incapable of creating or reforming an army. The nation seems to expect him to be everything, and now as we see, the nation is [illegible] of State for War has his staff of military advisers, [illegible] Forster has a strong Army Council to co-operate with him in his task, but it is well known that with the special scheme now under consideration the Army council has had little or nothing to do, indeed the First Military Member has already indicated that he is not satisfied with the trend of events. The remedy for this is that such matters of great importance should not be left to one man, nor should the Army be chopped and changed about without some definite idea of Imperial needs in relation to defence of all kinds. Certainly the Secretary of State for War and the Army Council should be given at least the outline of the Force to be created and maintained at home and abroad. That should be done by the Imperial Defence Committee, which should be able to say what the strength of the Army should be, and of what proportionate elements it should consist, of Regulars, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers. Thus there could be a better understanding, less personal criticism, heartburning and opposition. At present things are in a very satisfactory state, and the Army itself may suffer seriously from the personal bias of our one-man-reformer methods.

Mr. H.W. Lucy, whose nom de plume" of "Toby" is wellknown, has contributed to "The Nineteenth Century and After" a forecast of the composition of the next Liberal Ministry, in which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (with a peerage) is included as Secretary of State for War. Such a selection 'says the "Broad Arrow" appears to most people to be an impossible one. The Army has not forgotten, and never can forget, the aspersions on its honour and conduct which emanated from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and at a time when it needed the sympathy and support of every patriotic British subject. To place such an one at the War Office would be intolerable, and would inevitably lead to more "regrettable incidents" than ever occurred in South Africa. No, the Liberal party has not yet in its official ranks any one capable of tackling Army reform on a sound basis of efficiency and economy. We have no desire to embark in the business of Cabinet-making, but in the interests of the Army we hope that some one may be found to direct its destinies at this momentous period of its history, and in the event of a change of Ministry. For our part we would wish to see new blood infused into a party which may do much if its head is sound. We dare not dogmatise, but we may venture a suggestion that if any one (with a peerage) is to be nominated as future Secretary of State for War no better selection could be made than of Sir George Sydenham Clarke, who has displayed more ability as an economical military organiser than any other man living. We have no warrant for using his name, but in the event of a crisis occurring it is well to be prepared, and if the Liberal party hopes to gain public confidence and support in its policy of Army reform, it must look to such a man as Sir George Clarke, who has in many ways proved his claim to national recognition as a military statesman.

The matter of substituting 7·5 guns for 6-inch guns in battleships now building is under consideration. In all probability this desirable change will be made in such vessels as are not advanced too far. As a battleship weapon the 6-inch has had its day; in fact it may be regarded as among the pieces that are on the way towards becoming obsolete—not that it is an unserviceable piece of ordinance, but because the 7.5 is infinitely better. There has been a wholly inexcusable delay in bringing the latter weapon into the service. Had the Admiralty moved more expeditiously we might have had 7.5's instead of 6-inches in the secondary armament of the King Edward class and that would have made these vessels even more formidable than they are. As it is, they would prove very hard hitters in an engagement.

In recent years a lot of money has been spent—mis-spent a good deal of it—on the naval coaling service. The Admiralty began by creating a number of totally unnecessary billets and putting retired officers into them. It was never so much supervision as appliances that was wanted. Even in providing the latter, Whitehall began at the wrong end of the stick. Whilst commanding officers everywhere were calling for properly built colliers, large sums of money were spent on fancy cranes and other apparatus for the shore stations, and the fleet being left to get along as best it could with whatever kind of colliers the contractors saw fit to charter This condition of things accounts for much of the variableness in averages made whilst coaling afloat. The hatches of some colliers are so awkwardly placed that it is impossible to lift coal from them to a warship any thing like so rapidly as might be done if the colliers were designed for naval service.

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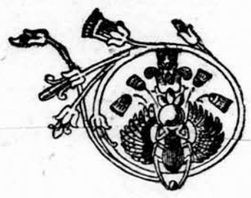

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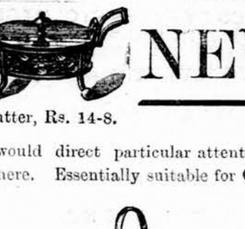

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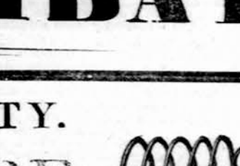

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